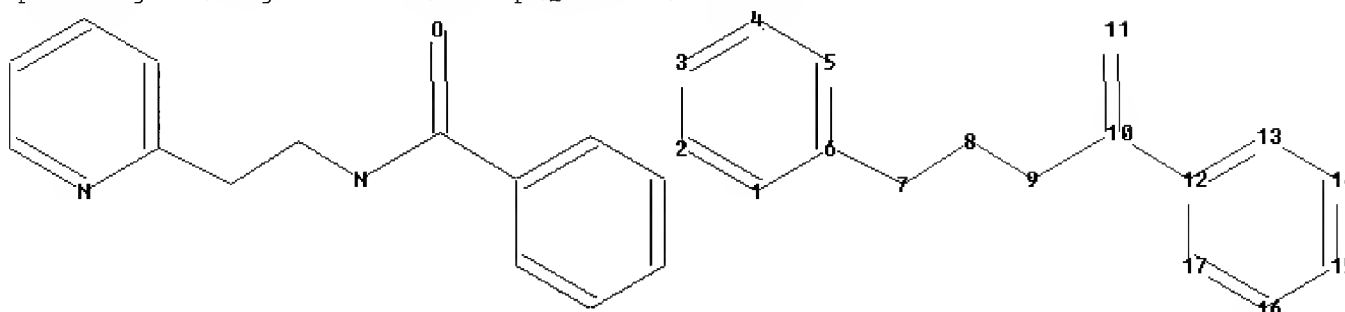


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7 8 9 10 11

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 12 13 14 15 16 17

chain bonds :

6-7 7-8 8-9 9-10 10-11 10-12

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17

exact/norm bonds :

8-9 9-10 10-11

exact bonds :

6-7 7-8 10-12

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17

Match level :

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9:CLASS 10:CLASS 11:CLASS 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom

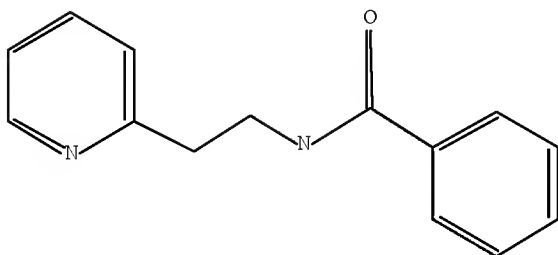
16:Atom 17:Atom

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d 11

L1 HAS NO ANSWERS

L1 STR



Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

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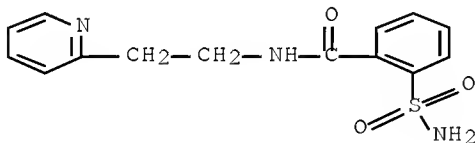
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E2 47 SCAN/BI
E3 0 --> SCAN L2/BI
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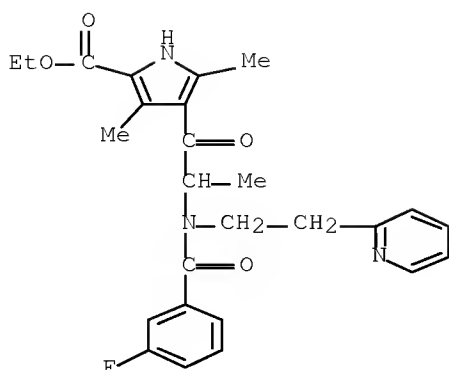
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L2 3537 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
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\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\*

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<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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3 ANTI!FUNG?

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:162541 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:176744

TITLE: Preparation of 2-pyridylethylbenzamide derivative

fungicides

INVENTOR(S): Mansfield, Darren James; Cooke, Tracey; Thomas, Peter

Stanley; Coqueron, Pierre-Yves; Vors, Jean-

Pierre;

Briggs, Geoffrey Gower; Lachaise, Helene;

Rieck,

Heiko; Desbordes, Philippe; Grosjean-

Cournoyer,

Marie-Claire

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Cropscience S. A., Fr.

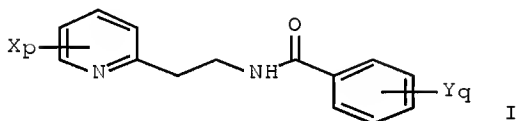
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

CODEN: PIXXD2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004016088	A2	20040226	WO 2003-EP9516	
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WO 2004016088	A3	20040325		
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 20030429                                WO 2003-EP9516       W  
  
 20030808  
 OTHER SOURCE(S):                    MARPAT 140:176744  
 GI



AB    The 2-pyridylethylbenzamide derivs. I, in which p is 1, 2, 3 or 4; q is 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5; X is chosen, halo, alkyl or haloalkyl, at least one of the substituents being a haloalkyl; Y is halo, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, amino, phenoxy, alkylthio, dialkylamino, acyl, cyano, ester, hydroxy, aminoalkyl, benzyl, haloalkoxy, halosulfonyl, halothioalkyl, alkoxyalkenyl, alkylsulfonamide, nitro, alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl or benzylsulfonyl; as well as I N-oxides are prepared as fungicides. N-(2-[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]-ethyl)- 2,6-dichlorobenzamide is an exception. Method for treating phytopathogenic diseases.

REFERENCE COUNT:           3       THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

REFORMAT                               RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

L4    ANSWER 2 OF 9   CAPLUS   COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:           2004:136478   CAPLUS   [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER:           140:181332

TITLE:                       Preparation of N-[2-(2-pyridyl)ethyl]benzamides as

fungicides

INVENTOR(S):               Mansfield, Darren James; Cooke, Tracey; Thomas, Peter

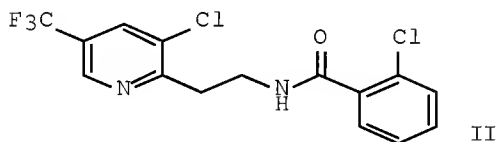
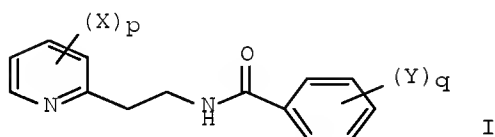
Stanley; Vors, Jean-Pierre; Coqueron, Pierre-

Yves;

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Briggs, Geoffrey Gower; Lachaise, Helene  
SOURCE: Bayer Cropscience S.A., Fr.  
Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: French  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

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 20030429                                   WO 2003-EP9516       W  
 20030808  
 OTHER SOURCE(S):                   MARPAT 140:181332  
 GI



AB Title compds. I [wherein X = independently halo, halogeno/alkyl; Y = independently halo, halogeno/alkyl, alkoxy, phenoxy, alkylthio, dialkylamino, acyl, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, alkylsulfonyl, phenylsulfonyl, benzylsulfonyl, S-Ph substituted by a halogen; p = 1-4; q = 1-5; with the exception of N-[[3-chloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]ethyl]-2,6-dichlorobenzamide] were prepared as fungicides, in particular as fungicidal compns. for controlling phytopathogenic fungi of crops. For example, II was prepared in 4

steps by reaction of 2,3-dichloro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine with Me cyanoacetate in DMF, decarboxylation in H2O/DMSO, Pd/C hydrogenation, and acylation with 2-chlorobenzoyl chloride. In vivo tests of activity upon Alternaria brassicae, Botrytis cinerea, Pyrenophora teres, and Septoria nodorum by selected I are reported, demonstrating their fungicide efficiency (no data). Fungicidal compns. contain 0.05 to 99% active pyridylethylbenzamide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:80450 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:145835

TITLE: Preparation of dibenzofused bicyclo[2.2.2]octane-derived amides as

modulators of

the glucocorticoid receptor

INVENTOR(S): Vaccaro, Wayne; Yang, Bingwei Vera; Kim, Soong-hoon;

Huynh, Tram; Tortolani, David R.; Leavitt,

Kenneth J.;

Li, Wenying; Doweyko, Arthur M.; Chen, Xiao-

tao;

Doweyko, Lidia

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA; et al.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 265 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

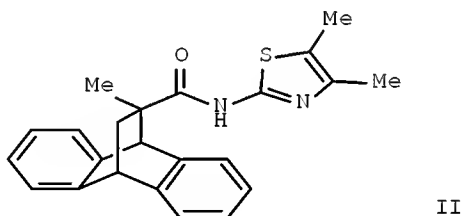
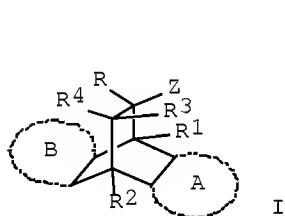
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2004009017	A3	20040708		
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 TD, TG  
 AU 2003251970 A1 20040209 AU 2003-251970  
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 US 20040132758 A1 20040708 US 2003-621909  
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 JP 2006508042 T 20060309 JP 2004-523482  
 20030717 <--  
 NO 2005000074 A 20050309 NO 2005-74  
 20050106 <--  
 US 20050171136 A1 20050804 US 2005-85347  
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 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-396877P P  
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 20030717  
 WO 2003-US22300 W  
 20030717  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:145835  
 GI



AB Title compds. I [R-R4 = H, alk(en/yn)yl, alkoxy, aryl, etc.; Z = carboxamido, alkylamino, etc.] are prepared For instance, 2-amino-4,5-dimethylthiazole is coupled to the acid derived from the cycloaddn. of methacrylic acid and anthracene (CH3CN, EDCI, Et3N, HOAt, 18 h) to give II. I are glucocorticoid receptor modulators which are useful in treating diseases requiring glucocorticoid receptor agonist or antagonist therapy such as obesity, diabetes, inflammatory and immune disorders.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:261800 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:271704

TITLE: Preparation of acid amide derivatives as pesticides  
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Yuji; Morita, Masayuki; Yoneda, Tetsuo;  
 Izakura, Kenji  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 233 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
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PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003027059	A1	20030403	WO 2002-JP9560	
20020918 <--				
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US 20040254237	A1	20041216	US 2004-489778	
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-283969	A
20010918 <--			WO 2002-JP9560	W
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OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 138:271704		
AB	Acid amide derivs. represented by the formula A-CO-CR1R2-NR3-CO-B [wherein A = Ph, benzyl, naphthyl, heterocyclic group, or fused heterocyclic group each optionally substituted by X, indanyl			

(which may be substituted by halogen, alkyl, or alkoxy), or tetrahydronaphthyl (which may be substituted by halogen, alkyl, or alkoxy); B = alkyl, cycloalkyl, Ph optionally substituted by Y, a heterocyclic group optionally substituted by Y, or a fused heterocyclic group optionally substituted by Y; X = halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, haloalkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkynyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, haloalkoxyalkoxy, alkoxyhaloalkoxy, etc.; Y = halo, alkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkylthio, haloalkylthio, alkylsulfinyl, haloalkylsulfinyl, alkylsulfonyl, haloalkylsulfonyl, dialkylaminosulfonyl, NO<sub>2</sub>, cyano, etc.; R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> = alkyl, cyano, or CO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>14</sub>, provided that R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> in combination may form a 3- to 6-membered saturated carbon ring; R<sub>3</sub> = H, alkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, COR<sub>15</sub>, S(O)<sub>m</sub>R<sub>16</sub>, or S(O)<sub>n</sub>NR<sub>17</sub>R<sub>18</sub>; wherein R<sub>14</sub> = H, alkyl; R<sub>15</sub> = H, alkyl, alkoxy; R<sub>16</sub>, R<sub>17</sub>, R<sub>18</sub> = alkyl, haloalkyl, optionally substituted Ph] or salts thereof are prepared These compds. including N-phenacylbenzamides, N-phenacylnaphthalenecarboxamides, N-phenacylthiophenecarboxamides, N-phenacylpyrazinecarboxamides, N-phenacylquinolinecarboxamides, N-phenacylindolecarboxamides, N-phenacylfurancarboxamides, N-phenacylbenzofurancarboxamides, N-phenacylbenzodioxanecarboxamides, N-(naphthylcarbonylmethyl)benzamide, N-(thienylcarbonylmethyl)benzamides, N-(thienylcarbonylmethyl)pyridinecarboxamides, N-(pyridylcarbonylmethyl)benzamides, N-(benzodioxanylcarbonylmethyl)benzamides, and N-(furylcarbonylmethyl)benzamides are useful as active ingredients for pest control agents such as insecticides, acaricides, nematocides, and animal parasitocides. Thus, 0.11 g 2-fluorobenzoyl chloride was added dropwise to a mixture of 0.20 g 6-(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-5-methyl-1,4-benzodioxan-6-yl) 2-amino-2-propanone, 0.10 g Et<sub>3</sub>N, and 7 mL THF and stirred at room temperature for 2 h to give 2-fluoro-N-[2-[(2,2,3,3-tetrafluoro-5-methyl-1,4-benzodioxan-6-yl)carbonyl]-2-propyl]benzamide (II). II at 1,600 ppm (soil application) completely controlled nematode in tomato seedlings.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:380581 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:5611

TITLE: Preparation of pesticidal aminoheterocyclamides

INVENTOR(S): Ducray, Pierre; Bouvier, Jacques; Mueller, Urs

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novartis A.-G., Switz.; Novartis-Erfindungen Verwaltungsgesellschaft m.b.H.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

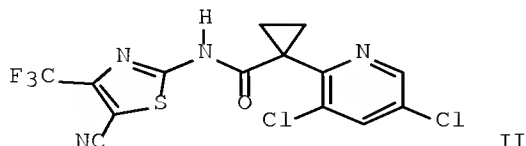
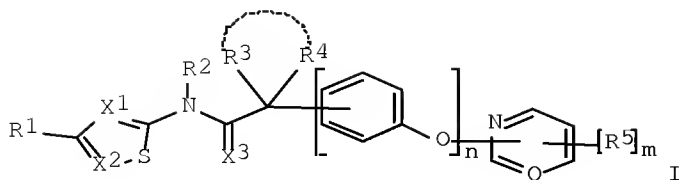
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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RO, RU,
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EP 1230239      A1      20020814      EP 2000-983143
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AU 764228      B2      20030814      AU 2001-20005
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NZ 518376      A      20040130      NZ 2000-518376
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RU 2259370      C2      20050827      RU 2002-116255
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ZA 2002003861      A      20021205      ZA 2002-3861
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US 6667326      B1      20031223      US 2002-130492
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MX 2002005023      A      20020918      MX 2002-5023
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
19991118 <--
CH 1999-2107      A
WO 2000-EP11387      W
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OTHER SOURCE(S):      MARPAT 135:5611
GI

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AB The title compds. [I; H, halo, alkyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, alkylenepheryl, etc.; X1 = N, C(CN); X2 = N, C(CN), C(CO2R6), etc.; X3 = O, S; q = CH, N; R3, R4 = H, alkyl; or R3R4 together with the C-atom to which they are bonded = cycloalkyl; R5 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, etc.; R6 = alkyl, Ph, CH2Ph; m = 1-3; n = 0-1] which have advantageous pesticidal properties and are especially suitable for the control of pests on domestic and farm animals, were prepared and formulated. Thus, treating 1-(3,5-dichloropyrid-2-yl)cyclopropyl-1-carboxylic acid with (COCl)<sub>2</sub> and a drop of DMF followed by reacting the resulting intermediate with 2-amino-5-cyano-4-trifluoromethylthiazole in the presence of diisopropylethylamine and 4-dimethylaminopyridine in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> afforded II. Biol. data for compds. I were given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:136943 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:174246  
 TITLE: Preparation of pyridine derivative fungicides  
 INVENTOR(S): Cooke, Tracey; Hardy, David; Moloney, Brian; Thomas,  
 Peter Stanley; Steele, Chris Richard; Briggs, Geoffrey  
 Gower  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis CropScience GmbH, Germany  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001011965	A1	20010222	WO 2000-EP8143	

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IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,  
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MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,  
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YU, ZA, ZW  
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE,  
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JP 2003506465 T 20030218 JP 2001-516328  
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AT 270817 T 20040715 AT 2000-960499  
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ES 2220533 T3 20041216 ES 2000-960499  
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IN 2002MN00092 A 20050318 IN 2002-MN92  
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1999-19499 A  
19990818 <-- GB 1999-19500 A  
19990818 <-- WO 2000-EP8143 W

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OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:174246  
AB The pyridine derivs. A1CR1R2LA2 [A1 = (un)substituted 2-pyridyl or  
its N-oxide; Y = LA2 or L1A3; A2, A3 = (un)substituted carbocyclyl  
or heterocyclyl; L = NR5C(:X)NR6, NR5C(:X)CHR3, CHR3NR5CHR4, etc.;  
L1 = NR9C(:X)X1CHR7, NR9C(:X)CHR7CHR8, etc.; R1-9 = CN, NO2, halo,  
etc.] are prepared as agrochem. fungicides.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE  
FOR THIS

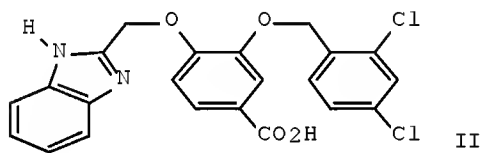
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:790308 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:350214  
 TITLE: Preparation of

4-benzimidazolylmethoxy-3-halophenylmethoxybenzoates  
 and analogs as tRNA synthetase inhibitors  
 INVENTOR(S): Leeman, Aaron H.; Hammond, Milton L.; Maletic, Milana;  
 Santorelli, Gina M.; Waddell, Sherman F.;  
 Finn, John;  
 Morytko, Michael; Hill, Jason; Keith, Dennis  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck & Co., Inc., USA; Cubist Pharmaceuticals Inc.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 90 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2000066120	A1	20001109	WO 2000-US12178	
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RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
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EP 1176958	B1	20040728		
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AT 271868	T	20040815	AT 2000-930366	
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AU 776773	B2	20040923	AU 2000-48199	
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EP 1466603                      A2        20041013        EP 2004-76350  
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 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      US 1999-132545P        P  
 19990505 <--  
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    WO 2000-US12178        W  
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 OTHER SOURCE(S):                  MARPAT 133:350214  
 GI



AB    RCR5R6OZOCR7R8R9 [I; R = (hetero)aryl; R5-R8 = H or alkyl; R9 =  
 (un)substituted CH<sub>2</sub>NHC(:NH)NH<sub>2</sub>, N-containing  
 heteroaryl(aminomethyl), etc.; Z = (un)substituted 1,2-phenylene]  
 were prepared as bactericides and fungicides. Thus, 3,4-  
 (HO)(MeOCH<sub>2</sub>O)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et was O-alkylated by 2,4-Cl<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl and the  
 O-deprotected product O-alkylated by 2-chloromethyl-1-[(2-  
 trimethylsilylethoxy)methyl]benzimidazole (preparation given) to  
 give, after deprotection and saponification, title compound II.  
 Data for biol. activity of I were given.

REFERENCE COUNT:                  2        THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE  
 FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L4    ANSWER 8 OF 9    CAPLUS    COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER:                  1964:23151    CAPLUS    Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER:                  60:23151  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.:          60:4056e-g  
 TITLE:                                  Substituted salicylamides and their analgesic  
 effect  
 AUTHOR(S):                            Profft, E.; Hoegel, E.  
 SOURCE:                                  Pharmazie (1962), 17(12), 731-4  
    CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144  
 DOCUMENT TYPE:                      Journal



LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Salicyloyl chloride (I) (0.1 mole) dissolved in 25-100 ml. ether was added over 15-45 min. to 0.2 mole amine in 175-400 ml. ether at 10-15°, and the mixture stirred 1-2 hrs. (Method A). I (1 mole) was added to a mixture of 1 mole amine in ether containing the calculated amount of 20% aqueous NaOH at -10 to -15° with stirring (Method B). Thus were prepared the following salicylamides (amine used, method, % yield, and m. p. given): piperidine, A, 96, 143.5-4.5°; hexamethylenimine, A, 96, 117.5-18.5°; 2-pyridylmethylamine, A, 85, 115-15.5°; o-anisidine, A, 77, 112-13°; p-anisidine, A, 89, 160-60.5°; 4-aminophenyl Et ether, B, 95, 141-2°; 4-aminophenyl Pr ether, B, 88, 135-6°; 2-aminophenyl Bu ether, A, 96, 112.5-13°; 4-aminophenyl Bu ether, B, 94, 133-3.5°; 4-butoxybenzylamine, A, 86, 86-7°; 2-pyridylethylbenzylamine, A, 43, 106-7°. p-Alkoxyanilides showed better analgesic activity (hot-plate method) than three similar com. compds. Heterocyclic salicylamides and, particularly, salicylopiperidide showed good effects.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:7335 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:7335  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:1556d-g  
TITLE: Pyridylethylated salicylamides  
INVENTOR(S): Shapiro, Seymour L.; Freedman, Louis; Rose, Ira M.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): U.S. Vitamin & Pharmaceutical Corp.  
SOURCE: Continuation-in-part of U.S. 2,835,668 (C.A. 53, 2261b)  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2899437		19590811	US	
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AB The title compds. are useful as analgesics, fungicides, anesthetics, and for central nervous system depression, ganglionic blockade, and antiinflammatory response. Thus, 0.005 mole of an N-pyridylethyl-1,3-benzoxazine-2,4-dione in NaOH solution is stirred until solution occurs, (2-48 hrs.), acidified with HCl, and filtered to yield the desired N-pyridylsalicylamide (I). I with MeI gives the corresponding N-methylpyridinium iodide. The new compds. prepared are (bz-substituent, pyridine group, % yield, and m.p. given): 2-C5H4N (II), 5-Cl, 87, 139°; 5-Cl, 2-pyridyl-5-ethyl (III), 81, 131°; 5-Cl, 4-C5H4N (IV), 70, 154-5° (methiodide m. 196-201°); 5-Br, II, 51, 143°; 5-Br, III, 67, 131° (methiodide m. 198-201°); 3-Me, II, 73, 97° (methiodide m. 188°); 3-Me, III, 68, 106° (methiodide m. 198-200°); 3-Me, IV, 65, 152-3°; 5-Ph, III, 70, 147-8°; 5-Ph, IV, 66, 127-8°; 4-OH, II, 60, 209-10°; 4-OH, III, -, 172-3°; 4-OH, IV, 71, 275-6°; 5-OH, II, 53, 202-5°; 5-OH, III, 55, 160-1°; 5-OH, IV, 58, 238-42°. Cf. C.A. 51, 14731b.

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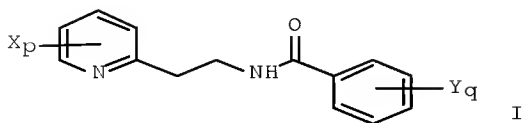
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L6  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:      2005:891135  CAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:       143:207621
TITLE:                 Synergistic fungicidal compositions comprising
a
                        pyridylethylbenzamide derivative and a
                        methionine biosynthesis inhibitor
INVENTOR(S):           Gouot, Jean-Marie; Grosjean-Cournoyer, Marie-
Claire
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):    Bayer Cropscience SA, Fr.
SOURCE:                PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
                        CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:         Patent
LANGUAGE:              English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:
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PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2005077182	A1	20050825	WO 2005-EP2567	
20050210				
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GB, GD,	GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,			
KZ, LC,	LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,			
NA, NI,	NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,			
SL, SY,	TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,			
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RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,			
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 EP 1570737 A1 20050907 EP 2004-356015  
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 AU 2005213185 A1 20050825 AU 2005-213185  
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 EP 1713335 A1 20061025 EP 2005-715941  
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 AT 406097 T 20080915 AT 2005-715941  
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 KR 838539 B1 20080617  
 US 20070137273 A1 20070621 US 2006-588360  
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 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-356015 A  
 20040212 US 2004-636999P P  
 20041217 WO 2005-EP2567 W  
 20050210  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:207621  
 GI



AB Synergistic fungicidal compns. comprise a pyridylethylbenzamide derivative I (X = halo, alkyl or haloalkyl; Y = X, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, etc.; p = 1-4; q = 1-5) and a compound capable of inhibiting methionine biosynthesis. Optionally, the composition further comprises an addnl. fungicide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

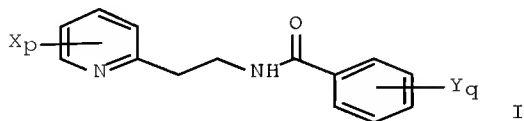
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:891135 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:207621  
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions comprising a  
pyridylethylbenzamide derivative and a  
methionine biosynthesis inhibitor  
INVENTOR(S): Gouot, Jean-Marie; Grosjean-Cournoyer, Marie-Claire  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Cropscience SA, Fr.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2005077182	A1	20050825	WO 2005-EP2567	
20050210				
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1570737	A1	20050907	EP 2004-356015	

20040212  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,  
 MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK  
 AU 2005213185 A1 20050825 AU 2005-213185  
 20050210  
 CA 2551148 A1 20050825 CA 2005-2551148  
 20050210  
 EP 1713335 A1 20061025 EP 2005-715941  
 20050210  
 EP 1713335 B1 20080827  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,  
 MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS  
 CN 1917761 A 20070221 CN 2005-80004217  
 20050210  
 BR 2005006619 A 20070502 BR 2005-6619  
 20050210  
 JP 2007522186 T 20070809 JP 2006-552586  
 20050210  
 AT 406097 T 20080915 AT 2005-715941  
 20050210  
 IN 2006DN03605 A 20070831 IN 2006-DN3605  
 20060622  
 MX 2006009066 A 20061113 MX 2006-9066  
 20060809  
 KR 2006126579 A 20061207 KR 2006-717764  
 20060901  
 KR 838539 B1 20080617  
 US 20070137273 A1 20070621 US 2006-588360  
 20061010  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-356015 A  
 20040212 US 2004-636999P P  
 20041217 WO 2005-EP2567 W  
 20050210  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:207621  
 GI



AB Synergistic fungicidal compns. comprise a pyridylethylbenzamide derivative I (X = halo, alkyl or haloalkyl; Y = X, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, etc.; p = 1-4; q = 1-5) and a compound capable of inhibiting methionine biosynthesis. Optionally, the composition further comprises an addnl. fungicide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:465510 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:133551  
TITLE: Thyroid receptor ligands. Part 2:  
thyromimetics with improved selectivity for the thyroid hormone  
receptor beta  
AUTHOR(S): Hangeland, Jon J.; Doweyko, Arthur M.;  
Dejneka, Tamara; Friends, Todd J.; Devasthale, Pratik;  
Marlena; Mellstrom, Karin; Sandberg, Johnny; Grynfarb,  
Mathias; Sack, John S.; Einspahr, Howard; Faernegardh,  
Konrad; Husman, Bolette; Ljunggren, Jan; Koehler,  
Sheppard, Cheryl; Malm, Johan; Ryono, Denis E.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Bristol-  
Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ, 08543, USA  
SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters  
(2004), 14(13), 3549-3553  
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X  
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:133551  
AB A set of thyromimetics having improved selectivity for TR- $\beta$ 1 were  
prepared by replacing the 3'-iso-Pr group of 2 and 3 with  
substituents having increased steric bulk. From this limited SAR  
study, the most potent and selective compds. identified were  
derived from 2 and contained a 3'-Ph moiety bearing small  
hydrophobic groups meta to the biphenyl link. X-ray crystal data  
of 15c complexed with TR- $\beta$ 1 LBD shows methionine 442 to be  
displaced by the bulky R3' Ph Et amide side chain. Movement of  
this amino acid side chain provides an expanded pocket for the  
bulky side chain while the ligand-receptor complex retains full  
agonist activity.  
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE  
FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:529132 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:170355  
TITLE: Preparation of heterocycle-containing  
benzamide derivatives as farnesyl transferase inhibitors  
INVENTOR(S): Drake, David John; Wardleworth, James Michael  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeneca Limited, UK; Zeneca Pharma S.A.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 138 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9941235	A1	19990819	WO 1999-GB369	
19990204				
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9924351	A	19990830	AU 1999-24351	
19990204				
EP 1054865	A1	20001129	EP 1999-903834	
19990204				
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002503650	T	20020205	JP 2000-531430	
19990204				
ZA 9901032	A	19990810	ZA 1999-1032	
19990209				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1998-400294	A
19980210				
			WO 1999-GB369	W
19990204				
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 131:170355			
GI				

\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT \*

AB The present invention relates to compds. of formula (I; wherein A is of formula Q, Q1, or Ar1CH2E(Ar2); B is Ph, pyridyl, pyridazinyl, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, thienyl, thiazolyl, furyl or oxazolyl, the ring being substituted on ring carbon atoms by R1 and -(CH2)nR2; or B is pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl or imidazolyl, and when A is of formula Q or Q1, B can also be naphthyl substituted by R1 and (CH2)nR2; R1 is of the formula -CONHCH(R10)R11; ; R2 is Ph or

heteroaryl; n is 0, 1 or 2; wherein R3 is hydrogen, C2-5 alkanoyl, C1-4 alkoxy carbonyl, C2-4 alkenyloxy carbonyl, phenyl-C1-3 alkyl, phenoxy carbonyl, etc.; R4 is hydrogen, C1-4 alkyl, C2-5 alkanoyl, C1-4 alkoxy carbonyl, phenyl-C1-3 alkyl, benzoyl, heteroaryl C1-3 alkyl or heteroaryl; D is a linking moiety selected from (un)substituted Q3 - Q5; Ar1 is (un)substituted imidazol-1-, -2-, or -3-yl; Ar2 is Ph or heteroaryl; E is C:CH, CHCH2, N-(un)substituted CHNH or CHNHCH2, CHO, CHOCH2; wherein R10 is hydrogen or (CH2)qR12 (q is 0-4) and R11 is of the formula CH2OR13, COR14, CH2COR14, is morpholino-C1-4 alkyl, pyrrolidin-1-yl-C1-4 alkyl, piperidin-1-yl-C1-4 alkyl, etc.; R12 is hydrogen, C1-4 alkylsulfanyl, C1-4 alkyl sulfonyl, hydroxy, C1-4 alkoxy, etc.; R13 is hydrogen, C1-4 alkyl, Ph, heteroaryl, C2-5 alkanoyl, etc.; R14 (un)substituted C1-4 alkyl, Ph, phenyl-C1-3 alkyl, cyano, C2-4 alkanoyloxy, HO, etc.) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts or prodrugs thereof. These compds. are useful for the treatment of a disease mediated through farnesylation of mutant ras products by inhibition of the enzyme farnesyl-protein transferase (FPTase), especially cancer. Thus, 4-{{[1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]amino}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzoic acid was condensed with L-methionine Me ester hydrochloride using 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide, HOBT, and 4-dimethylaminopyridine in CH2Cl2 at ambient temperature for 5 h to give 80% N-{4-{{[1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]amino}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzoyl}-L-methionine Me ester which was reduced by LiBH4 in THF at 0° at ambient temperature overnight to give N-benzoyl-L-methioninol derivative (II).

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s 12 and (methionine or amino acid or protein)

<-----User Break----->

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s 12 and (methionine or amino acid or protein)

<-----User Break----->

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s 12 and (amino acid? or protein?)

<-----User Break----->

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s 12

L7 444 L2

=> s 12 and methionine

444 L2

97295 METHIONINE

557 METHIONINES



97489 METHIONINE  
(METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)

L8 3 L2 AND METHIONINE

=> s l2 and (protein? or 'amino acid?')  
<-----User Break----->

SEARCH ENDED BY USER

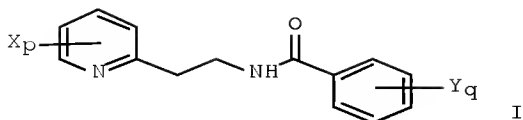
=> s l2 and (germinat? or mycelium)  
444 L2  
63685 GERMINAT?  
16266 MYCELIUM  
29 MYCELIUMS  
9113 MYCELIA  
2 MYCELIAS  
23446 MYCELIUM  
(MYCELIUM OR MYCELIUMS OR MYCELIA OR MYCELIAS)  
L9 1 L2 AND (GERMINAT? OR MYCELIUM)

=> d l9 ibib abs

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:891134 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:207620  
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions comprising  
a  
pyridylethylbenzamide derivative and a  
compound  
capable of inhibiting spore germination or  
mycelium growth by acting on different  
metabolic routes  
INVENTOR(S): Grosjean-Cournoyer, Marie-Claire; Gouot, Jean-  
Marie  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Cropscience SA, Fr.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2005077181	A1	20050825	WO 2005-EP2566	
20050210				
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,			
CA, CH,	CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,			
GB, GD,	GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,			
KZ, LC,	LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,			
NA, NI,	NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,			
SL, SY,				

TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,  
 ZM, ZW  
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,  
 ZW, AM,  
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,  
 DE, DK,  
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL,  
 PL, PT,  
 RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,  
 GW, ML,  
 MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 EP 1570738 A1 20050907 EP 2004-356017  
 20040212  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,  
 MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK  
 AU 2005213184 A1 20050825 AU 2005-213184  
 20050210  
 CA 2551147 A1 20050825 CA 2005-2551147  
 20050210  
 EP 1713334 A1 20061025 EP 2005-715940  
 20050210  
 EP 1713334 B1 20080723  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,  
 MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS  
 CN 1917762 A 20070221 CN 2005-80004260  
 20050210  
 BR 2005006613 A 20070502 BR 2005-6613  
 20050210  
 JP 2007522185 T 20070809 JP 2006-552585  
 20050210  
 AT 401791 T 20080815 AT 2005-715940  
 20050210  
 ES 2311213 T3 20090201 ES 2005-715940  
 20050210  
 IN 2006DN03600 A 20070831 IN 2006-DN3600  
 20060622  
 MX 2006009067 A 20061113 MX 2006-9067  
 20060809  
 KR 838540 B1 20080617 KR 2006-716373  
 20060814  
 US 20070142444 A1 20070621 US 2006-588532  
 20061012  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2004-356017 A  
 20040212  
 US 2004-636898P P  
 20041218  
 WO 2005-EP2566 W  
 20050210  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:207620  
 GI



AB Synergistic fungicidal compns. comprise at least a pyridylethylbenzamide derivative I (X = halo, alkyl or haloalkyl; Y = X, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, etc.; p = 1-4; q = 15) and a compound capable of inhibiting spore germination or mycelium growth by acting on different metabolic routes. A composition optionally contains an addnl. fungicidal compound

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s fungici? and (germinat? or mycelium?)

118522 FUNGICI?  
63685 GERMINAT?  
16283 MYCELIIUM?

L10 5406 FUNGICI? AND (GERMINAT? OR MYCELIIUM?)

=> s l10 and (methionine)

97295 METHIONINE  
557 METHIONINES  
97489 METHIONINE

(METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)

L11 18 L10 AND (METHIONINE)

=> d l11 ibib abs 1-18

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:650551 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:289803

TITLE: Characterization of laboratory mutants of Botrytis

cinerea resistant to QoI fungicides

AUTHOR(S): Markoglou, Anastasios N.; Malandrakis, Anastasios A.;

Vitoratos, Andreas G.; Ziogas, Basil N.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Pesticide Science, Agricultural University of Athens, Athens, 118 55, Greece

SOURCE: European Journal of Plant Pathology (2006), 115(2),

149-162

CODEN: EPLPEH; ISSN: 0929-1873

PUBLISHER: Springer

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Botrytis cinerea mutants with moderate and high resistance to pyraclostrobin, a Qo inhibitor of mitochondrial electron transport at the cytochrome bcl complex, were isolated at high frequency

after nitrosoguanidine-induced mutagenesis and selection on medium containing pyraclostrobin and salicylhydroxamate (SHAM), a specific inhibitor of cyanide-resistant (alternative) respiration. Oxygen uptake in whole fungal cells was strongly inhibited in the wild-type strain by pyraclostrobin and SHAM, but not in the mutant isolates. Cross-resistance studies with other Qo and Qi inhibitors (QoI and QiI) of cytochrome bcl complex of mitochondrial respiration showed that the mutation(s) for resistance to pyraclostrobin also decreased the sensitivity of the mutant strains to other QoI (azoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, trifloxystrobin, picoxystrobin), but not to famoxadone and to the QiI cyazofamid and antimycin-A. Increased sensitivity of pyraclostrobin-resistant strains to the carboxamide boscalid (inhibitor of complex II) and to the anilinopyrimidine cyprodinil (methionine biosynthesis inhibitor) was observed. No effect of pyraclostrobin resistance mutation(s) on fungicidal activity of the hydroxyanilide fenhexamid, the phenylpyrrole fludioxonil, the benzimidazole benomyl, and the phenylpyridinamine fluazinam, which affect other cellular pathways, was observed. Study of fitness parameters in the wild-type and pyraclostrobin-resistant mutants of *B. cinerea* showed that most mutants had decreased sporulation, conidial germination, and sclerotia production. Stability studies of the pyraclostrobin-resistant phenotype showed decreased resistance, mainly in moderate resistant strains, when the mutants were grown on inhibitor-free media. A rapid recovery of the resistance level was observed after the mutants were returned to selective media. Study of competitive ability of mutant isolates against the wild-type parent strain (use of mixed conidial population) showed that all mutants were less competitive than the wild-type strain in vitro. The competitive ability of highly resistant mutants was higher than in moderate mutants. Pathogenicity tests on cucumber seedlings showed that all mutant strains had an infection ability similar to the wild-type parent strain. Preventive applications of the com. product of F-500 25EC (pyraclostrobin) were effective against lesion development on cotyledons by the wild-type, but ineffective, even at high concns., against disease caused by the pyraclostrobin-resistant isolates. Boscalid (F-510 50WG) was equally effective against the disease caused by the wild-type or pyraclostrobin-resistant mutants.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1322975 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:186384

TITLE: Antifungal effects of cysteine towards *Eutypa lata*, a

pathogen of vineyards

AUTHOR(S): Octave, Stephane; Amborabe, Benigne-Ernest; Luini,

Estelle; Ferreira, Thierry; Fleurat-Lessard, Pierrette; Roblin, Gabriel

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Physiologie, Biochimie, Biologie

levures,  
 Poitiers,  
 SOURCE:  
 PUBLISHER:  
 DOCUMENT TYPE:  
 LANGUAGE:  
 AB  
 REFERENCE COUNT:  
 FOR THIS  
 RE FORMAT  
 L11 ANSWER 3 OF 18  
 ACCESSION NUMBER:  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER:  
 TITLE:  
 conidial  
 AUTHOR(S):  
 Yu,  
 CORPORATE SOURCE:  
 Hsing  
 SOURCE:  
 PUBLISHER:  
 DOCUMENT TYPE:  
 LANGUAGE:

Moleculaire Vegetales et Genetique des  
 Universite de Poitiers (CNRS, UMR 6161),  
 86022, Fr.  
 Plant Physiology and Biochemistry (Amsterdam,  
 Netherlands) (2005), 43(10-11), 1006-1013  
 CODEN: PPBIEX; ISSN: 0981-9428  
 Elsevier B.V.  
 Journal  
 English  
 Cysteine inhibited mycelial growth of the pathogenic fungus  
 affecting grapevines *E. lata* in a concentration-dependent manner.  
 The threshold value (defined by the concentration inducing a  
 growth inhibition >5%) was 0.5 mM. A 10 mM concentration induced  
 a complete inhibition of growth and triggered necrotic processes  
 as evidenced by an increasing number of nuclei stained by  
 propidium iodide. In conditions mimicking the plant environment  
 (in particular, a pH near the apoplastic value, i.e. 5.5), 6 mM  
 cysteine induced dramatic modifications in the structural  
 organization of the mycelium (wall, mitochondria, vacuoles, and  
 nucleus) leading to death of the hyphae. The antifungal effect of  
 the mol. increased at the acidic exptl. pH (pH 4.1). The effect  
 was highly specific to cysteine since modifying the mol.  
 arrangement or masking the SH-function hindered the antifungal  
 efficiency. Cysteine spectrum of action was broad among the  
 various strains of *E. lata* tested. However, a lower efficiency  
 was observed against fungal species intervening in other grapevine  
 diseases (esca, black dead arm). Besides its direct antifungal  
 effect, the role of cysteine presents particular interest in the  
 fight against fungal pathogens since it triggered an excretion of  
 ergosterol, a compound with elicitor properties. Therefore,  
 cysteine may indirectly increase plant defense reactions.  
 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 2005:25408 CAPLUS Full-text  
 142:426689  
 Aviglycine and propargylglycine inhibit  
 germination and mycelial growth of *Fusarium*  
*oxysporum* f. sp. *luffae*  
 Jin, Jung-Kang; Adams, Douglas O.; Ko, Yeong;  
 Chih-Wen; Lin, Chin-Ho  
 Department of Life Science, National Chung  
 University, Taichung, Taiwan  
 Mycopathologia (2004), 158(3), 369-375  
 CODEN: MYCPAH; ISSN: 0301-486X  
 Kluwer Academic Publishers  
 Journal  
 English

AB Two inhibitors, aviglycine and propargylglycine, were tested for their ability to suppress methionine synthesis thus inhibit conidial germination and mycelial growth of Czapek-Dox liquid medium grown *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *luffae*. Aviglycine inhibited conidial germination in the range of 0.3-7.6  $\mu\text{M}$ . The linear inhibition range for mycelial growth was about 7.6-762.9  $\mu\text{M}$ . Although aviglycine did not completely inhibit both conidial germination and mycelial growth, it showed significant inhibitory effect at 1.5  $\mu\text{M}$ . The inhibition range for propargylglycine against conidial germination and mycelial growth were from 0.08 to 8841  $\mu\text{M}$  and from 0.8 to 884.1  $\mu\text{M}$ , resp. Propargylglycine inhibited conidial germination and mycelial growth at a concentration of 8841  $\mu\text{M}$ . The EC50 values of aviglycine were 1  $\mu\text{M}$  for conidial growth and 122  $\mu\text{M}$  for mycelial growth, and the EC50 values of propargylglycine were 47.7  $\mu\text{M}$  for conidial growth and 55.6  $\mu\text{M}$  for mycelial growth. Supplement of methionine released inhibition of aviglycine or propargylglycine to conidial germination. In addition, a mixture of aviglycine (1.5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and propargylglycine (8841  $\mu\text{M}$ ) showed additive inhibitive effect than applied alone on 10 isolates. From these results, both aviglycine and propargylglycine exhibited inhibitory activity, and suggest that they can provide potential tools to design novel fungicide against fungal pathogens.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:193241 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:36274  
TITLE: Polyamine metabolism during the germination of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* ascospores and its relation with host infection  
AUTHOR(S): Garriz, Andres; Dalmasso, Maria C.; Marina, Maria;  
Rivas, Elisa I.; Ruiz, Oscar A.; Pieckenstain, Fernando L.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto de Investigaciones Biotecnologicas-  
Instituto Tecnologico de Chascomus, Universidad Nacional de  
General San Martin-Consejo Nacional de  
Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas, Buenos Aires, Argent.  
SOURCE: New Phytologist (2004), 161(3), 847-854  
CODEN: NEPHAV; ISSN: 0028-646X  
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Polyamine biosynthesis inhibitors were used to study polyamine metabolism during the germination of *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* ascospores, and to evaluate the potential of polyamine biosynthesis inhibition for the control of ascospore-borne diseases in plants. The effects of inhibitors on ascospore

germination, free polyamine levels, ornithine decarboxylase activity and development of disease symptoms on tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) leaf disks inoculated with ascospores were determined.  $\alpha$ -Difluoromethylornithine inhibited ornithine decarboxylase and decreased free spermidine levels, but had no effect on ascospore germination. Both, the spermidine synthase inhibitor cyclohexylamine and the S-adenosyl-methionine decarboxylase inhibitor methylglyoxal bis-[guanyl hydrazone] decreased free spermidine levels, but only the latter inhibited ascospore germination, at concns. of 5 mM or higher. Lesion development on leaf disks was reduced by cyclohexylamine and methylglyoxal bis-[guanyl hydrazone], but not by  $\alpha$ -difluoromethylornithine. In the absence of inhibitors, dormant ascospores contained higher polyamine levels than mycelium. Ascospore germination did not depend on ornithine decarboxylase activity and inhibitors of this enzyme will probably have a limited potential for the control of ascospore-borne plant diseases. On the contrary, spermidine synthase and S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase could be more suitable targets for fungicidal action. The relative insensitivity of ascospore germination to polyamine biosynthesis inhibitors may be caused by their high polyamine content.

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:627332 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:299904  
TITLE: Nitrolin and techniques for its use on winter  
wheat

(3), 34-37  
CODEN: DARUEE; ISSN: 1019-8954  
PUBLISHER: Fan  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

the control, although their content was higher in leaves of nitrolin treated plants.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:380005 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:1954

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:463a,466a

TITLE: Bioregulatory effects of the fungicidal strobilurin kresoxim-methyl in wheat (*Triticum aestivum*)

AUTHOR(S): Grossmann, Klaus; Retzlaff, Gunter

CORPORATE SOURCE: Agricultural Res. Station, BASF, Limbergerhof, D-67114, Germany

SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1997), 50(1), 11-20

CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X

PUBLISHER: Wiley

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Apart from its fungicidal effect, the strobilurin kresoxim-Me (BAS 490 F) was found to induce physiol. and developmental alterations in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) which are seen in connection with improved yield. In a series of biotests including heterotrophic maize and photoautotrophic algal cell suspensions, duckweed, isolated mustard shoots and germinating cress seeds, kresoxim-Me showed a similar response pattern to standard auxins (e.g. IAA and NAA). Auxin-like activity of kresoxim-Me was also found when stem explants of tobacco were cultured on a hormone-free medium. Kresoxim-Me stimulated shoot formation, particularly at  $10^{-7}$  M. The same effect was induced by  $10^{-8}$  M IAA. The determination of phytohormone-like substances in shoots of wheat plants foliar-treated with  $7 + 10^{-4}$  M kresoxim-Me revealed only slightly changed levels of endogenous IAA, gibberellins and abscisic acid. In contrast, the contents of dihydrozeatin riboside-type cytokinins increased to 160% of the control, while trans-zeatin riboside- and isopentenyladenosine-type cytokinins remained nearly unchanged. The most remarkable alterations were the redns. in 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC) levels and ethylene formation which were demonstrated in intact plants, leaf disks and the shoots of wheat subjected to drought stress. Kresoxim-Me affected the induction of ACC synthase activity which converts S-adenosyl-methionine to ACC in ethylene biosynthesis. In shoots from foliar-treated wheat plants,  $10^{-4}$  M kresoxim-Me inhibited stress-induced increases in endogenous ACC synthase activity, ACC levels and ethylene formation by approx. 50%. Redns. in ACC synthase activity and ACC levels of 30% were also obtained at low concns. of  $\alpha$ -NAA ( $10^{-6}$  M). In contrast, ACC synthase activity in vitro was not influenced by adding the compds. In wheat leaf disks, the inhibiting effect of kresoxim-Me,  $\alpha$ -NAA and IAA on ethylene formation was accompanied by delayed leaf senescence, characterized by reduced chlorophyll loss. However, in contrast to kresoxim-Me which showed only inhibitory activity on ethylene synthesis over a wide range of concns. applied, the auxins stimulated ethylene production at high concns. of about  $10^{-4}$  M. The inhibition of ethylene biosynthesis by kresoxim-Me, together with an increase in endogenous cytokinins could explain the



retardation of senescence and the intensified green leaf  
pigmentation in wheat exposed to this strobilurin.  
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE  
FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:128560 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:140904

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:27135a,27138a

TITLE: Inhibition of methionine biosynthesis in  
Botrytis cinerea by the anilinopyrimidine  
fungicide pyrimethanil

AUTHOR(S): Fritz, Rene; Lanen, Catherine; Colas,  
Virginie;

Leroux, Pierre  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique,  
Unite

de Phytopharmacie et des Mediateurs Chimiques,  
Versailles, 78026, Fr.

SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1997), 49(1), 40-46

CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X

PUBLISHER: Wiley

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB When mycelium of B. cinerea was treated with low concns. of  
pyrimethanil, the total amount of free amino acids increased.  
Qual. variations were also induced: alanine, glutamine, lysine,  
glycine, histidine, asparagine, arginine, threonine,  $\alpha$ -  
aminobutyrate and  $\beta$ -alanine were accumulated; cyst(e)ine, valine,  
leucine and citrulline were reduced. When mycelium of B. cinerea  
was incubated with Na<sub>2</sub>[<sup>35</sup>S]O<sub>4</sub>, pyrimethanil, at 1.5  $\mu$ M, induced a  
decrease of [<sup>35</sup>S]methionine and simultaneously an increase of  
[<sup>35</sup>S]cystathionine. Thus, pyrimethanil inhibits the biosynthesis  
of methionine and suggest that the primary target could be the  
cystathionine  $\beta$ -lyase.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE  
FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:76896 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:76896

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:13411a,13414a

TITLE: Control of growth and development of  
Ceratozystis

fimbriata Ell. et Halst. by plant growth  
regulators.

IV. Ethylene

AUTHOR(S): Stopinska, Jadwiga; Kuik, Krystyna

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol., N. Copernicus Univ., Torun, 87-  
100, Pol.

SOURCE: Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences:  
Biological Sciences (1991), 39(3), 291-300

CODEN: BPABEN; ISSN: 0239-751X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB C. fibriata was cultured on potato-dextrose agar on liquid medium containing 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid (CEPA), an ethylene-releasing compound, at 10<sup>-6</sup>-10<sup>-3</sup> M concns. Ethylene inhibited growth of the fungus, sporulation and spore germination. The inhibition was stronger at higher concns. of ethylene. The older mycelium was more sensitive to ethylene than the younger one. C. fibriata produced ethylene enzymically in the presence and also without methionine in the medium. The younger (nonsporulating) mycelium with the high growth intensity produced more ethylene than the sporulating and older mycelium. The fungus did not produce ethylene nonenzymically after 24 h from killing of mycelium.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:160762 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:160762

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 114:27103a,27106a

TITLE:  $\beta$ -(3-Isioxazolin-5-on-2-yl)-alanine from Pisum:  
allelopathic properties and antimycotic

bioassay

AUTHOR(S): Schenk, Sigrid U.; Werner, Dietrich

CORPORATE SOURCE: Bot. Inst., Philipps-Univ. Marburg, Marburg,  
D-3550,

Germany

SOURCE: Phytochemistry (1991), 30(2), 467-70

CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Grasses and Lactuca sativa when germinated in the presence of the non-protein amino acid  $\beta$ -(3-isioxazolin-5-on-2-yl)-alanine ( $\beta$ IA) from roots and root exudates of pea (P. sativum) seedlings, showed a pronounced reduction of root length and a necrosis of the root tips. Growth of legume seedlings was only slightly affected, indicating the role of this secondary plant product as an allelochem. Besides its effect on plant morphogenesis,  $\beta$ IA also exhibits an antimycotic activity towards Saccharomyces cerevisiae with a min. inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 0.5 ppm.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:181661 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:181661

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 104:28673a,28676a

TITLE: Protection of wheat seedlings from  
Helminthosporium

infection by seed treatment with chemicals

AUTHOR(S): Hait, G. N.; Sinha, A. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Plant Pathol., Bidhan Chandra Krishi  
Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, 741235, India

SOURCE: Journal of Phytopathology (1986), 115(2), 97-  
107

CODEN: JPHYEB; ISSN: 0931-1785

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Of 24 phytoalexin-inducing chems. studied, HgCl<sub>2</sub>, CuCl<sub>2</sub>, and CdCl<sub>2</sub> totally inhibited the germination of *H. sativum*; Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, Na selenite, cycloheximide, IAA [87-51-4] and 2,4-D [94-75-7] inhibited spore germination by 79, 66, 68, 52, and 54%, resp. A few compds. such as DL-norvaline [760-78-1] and DL-methionine [59-51-8] stimulated spore germination. Most compds. when applied in seed treatments effectively protected 3-wk-old wheat seedlings against *H. sativum* infection.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:144713 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:144713

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 102:22647a,22650a

TITLE: Studies on the mode of action of cymoxanil

AUTHOR(S): Fritz, R.; Despreaux, D.; Leroux, P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Phytopharm., Inst. Natl. Rech. Agron.,  
Versailles, F-78000, Fr.

SOURCE: Tagungsbericht - Akademie der  
Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der Deutschen  
Demokratischen Republik (1984), 222(Syst.

Fungic.

Antifungal Compd.), 65-9

CODEN: TALDA3; ISSN: 0138-2659

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In *Botrytis cinerea*, cymoxanil (I) [57966-95-7] inhibited mycelial growth, and to a lesser extent spore germination. The toxicity of I to *B. cinerea* was antagonized by methionine [63-68-3], glycine [56-40-6], serine [56-45-1], and cysteine [52-90-4]. I transiently inhibited the respiration of *B. cinerea* and *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. I enhanced the incorporation of acetate-<sup>14</sup>C into lipids in *B. cinerea*, but had a reverse effect in *P. cinnamomi*. I inhibited the penetration and incorporation of uridine-<sup>14</sup>C, serine-<sup>14</sup>C, and L-phenylalanine-<sup>14</sup>C, in both species.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:116335 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:116335

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:17613a,17616a

TITLE: Mode of action of hymexazol in *Pythium*

*aphanidermatum*

AUTHOR(S): Nakanishi, Toshiro; Sisler, Hugh D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Agric. Chem. Res. Lab., Sankyo Co., Shiga,  
520-23,

Japan

SOURCE: Nippon Noyaku Gakkaishi (1983), 8(2), 173-81

CODEN: NNGADV; ISSN: 0385-1559

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The dry weight increase of *P. aphanidermatum* hyphae in liquid culture was not affected by exposure to 3 µg/mL hymexazol (I) [10004-44-1] for 5 h, but was almost completely inhibited after this period. Expansion of growing *P. aphanidermatum* hyphae was

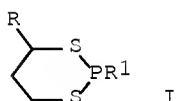
inhibited after exposure to 3 µg/mL I for 3 h. Incorporation of <sup>14</sup>C of AcONa-2-<sup>14</sup>C and methionine-methyl-<sup>14</sup>C into lipids and that of <sup>14</sup>C of phenylalanine-U-<sup>14</sup>C into proteins were not inhibited by 3 µg/mL I during the 1st 3 h of exposure of fungal hyphae. Incorporation of 3H of uridine-6-3H into RNA was inhibited by .apprx.50% after hyphal exposure to I for 3 h, but incorporation of <sup>14</sup>C of labeled aspartic acid into RNA and proteins was not inhibited during 3 h of hyphal exposure. I did not interfere with nuclear division or nuclear movement in germinating zoospores. Amts. of I taken up by the fungus reached a maximum within 2 h, indicating that delayed toxicity was not attributable to the time required for I uptake. I was possibly converted into an active derivative inhibitory to a major metabolic pathway, or I directly inhibited an obscure pathway affecting growth only after appreciable delay.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:48529 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:48529  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:7423a,7426a  
TITLE: Ethylene formation in barley seedlings during  
early stages of infection by Drechslera graminea and  
its regulation by seed treatment  
AUTHOR(S): Walther, H. F.; Hoffmann, G. M.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tech. Univ. Muenchen, Freising, D-8050, Fed.  
Rep. Ger.  
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Pflanzenkrankheiten und  
Pflanzenschutz (1982), 89(10), 561-70  
CODEN: ZPFPA; ISSN: 0340-8159  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: German

AB Natural infection of barley seed with D. graminea increased the ethylene [74-85-1] evolution within 3 wk of germination at 2 or 4° from 3-4 to 22 and 12 pmol/mL head space, resp. Seed dressing with Panoctine UTB (I) [74725-91-0] halved the ethylene evolution by infected seedlings. In another test at 4°, dressing with I, ROP 17,660 B (iprodione-carbendazim) [58784-20-6], BAS 39503 F [80123-72-4], or Baytan U [74725-94-3] decreased the ethylene evolution to uninfected control level. Arbosan UT [73730-31-1] And Drawigran plus [84069-57-8] inhibited the ethylene evolution more effectively than did triforine [26644-46-2]. In contrast, Ceresan [107-27-7] increased the ethylene evolution to 110 pmol/mL, evidently by a Hg-induced stress. At 2° all fungicides, with exception of Ceresan and triforine, decreased the ethylene evolution to control levels. Only Ceresan stimulated ethylene formation by noninfected barley. An addition of 10-3 mol L-methionine [63-68-3]/L medium within 4 h induced ethylene evolution by D. graminea in vitro, whereas the precursor, α-ketoglutaric acid [328-50-7], was almost ineffective. The usefulness of ethylene evolution tests for fungicide screening is discussed.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:632482 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:232482  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 93:37099a,37102a  
 TITLE: Effect of chemical agents on the  
 interrelations between potato plants and *Phytophthora*  
*infestans* (Mont.) D By. III. Effect of  
 organophosphorus pesticides  
 AUTHOR(S): Mustafa, M.; D'yakov, Yu. T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Mosk. Gos. Univ., Moscow, USSR  
 SOURCE: Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya (1980), 14(1), 31-  
 6  
 CODEN: MIFIB2; ISSN: 0026-3648  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Russian  
 GI



AB Preplant treatment of potato tubers with 5-100 µg Cidial [2597-03-7]/mL induced formation of 50-60 µg rishitin [18178-54-6]/mL tuber on contact with *P. infestans* zoospores. Phosalone [2310-17-0], phthalophos [732-11-6], and Sayfos [78-57-9] were less effective. I; R = H, R1 = SP(:S)(OEt)2 [57779-12-1], I; R = H, R1 = P(:O)(OEt)2 [61704-85-6], I; R = Me, R1 = P(:O)(OEt)2 [74748-28-0], and I; R = Me, R1 = P(:O)(OPr)2 [74754-52-2] also induced rishitin formation by the infected tubers and were highly toxic for *P. infestans* zoospores in vitro, whereas O,O-diethyldithiophosphoric acid [298-06-6] failed to stimulate the rishitin formation in spite of its high toxicity for the zoospores in vitro. Quinosan [82-68-8], Inezin [21722-85-0], and ketazin [13286-32-3] induced rishitin formation in infected (but not in healthy) tubers, whereas Pyrazophos [13457-18-6] inhibited rishitin formation in infected tubers, while showing a high toxicity for zoospores in vitro. Inezin, ketazin P [26087-47-8], and Quinosan rapidly stimulated protein and amino acid release from germinating zoospores. Ca(NO3)2 at 50 µg/mL protected the germinating zoospores from protein loss caused by Quinosan. Methionine [63-68-3] and cysteine [52-90-4] were less effective protectants. Ca2+ protected the germinating zoospores from the release of substances which induce rishitin formation in the presence of Quinosan and Inezin.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:450986 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:50986  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 91:8215a,8218a  
TITLE: Studies on the inhibitory effects of N-acylamino acid and its analog for the pathogenic fungus and bacteria in various plants  
AUTHOR(S): Takano, Saburo  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Agric. Chem., Tokyo Univ. Agric., Tokyo, Japan  
SOURCE: Memoirs of the Tokyo University of Agriculture (1978), 20, 51-73  
CODEN: TOAMB6; ISSN: 0372-0322  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB N-acyl amino acids were synthesized and their inhibitory effects on pathogenic fungi studied. N-Benzoyl-L-leucine (I) [1466-83-7] and N-phenylacetyl-L-leucine [730-15-4] at 10 mM inhibited the growth of *Rhizoctonia solani* and N-benzoyl-L-methionine [10290-61-6] and N-phenoxyacetyl-L-leucine [14231-46-0] inhibited proliferation of *Pyricularia oryzae*. I inhibited the proliferation of *Gloeosporium musarum* and *Alternaria kikuchiana*. Na-cocoyl-L-arginine Et ester-D,L-2-pyrrolidone 5-carboxylic acid salt (II) at 10 µg/mL controlled (96.4%) *Uromyces fabae* and had a broader and more significant inhibitory effect on spore germination. I or II (100 µg/mL) inhibited *G. musarum* on banana. II inhibited the growth of *Botrytis fabae*, *Gymnosporangium haraeaeum*, *Venturia nashicola*, and *A. kikuchiana* in pears. II 500-1000, Cu hydroxide chloride 1470, and 8-hydroxyquinolinatocopper [10380-28-6] 772 µg/mL inhibited *Pseudoperonospora cubensis*, *Sphaerotheca fuliginea*, and *Pseudomonas lachrymans* in cucumber. The inhibitory mechanism of II on the growth of pathogenic bacilli includes leakage of biotin, glucose, ATP, and protein from the bacilli.

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:512267 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 79:112267  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 79:18206h,18207a  
TITLE: Effect of antimetabolites and fungicides on elongation of germination hyphae of powdery mildew in vitro  
AUTHOR(S): Van't Land, B. G.; Dekker, J.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Phytopathol., Agric. Univ., Wageningen, Neth.  
SOURCE: Netherlands Journal of Plant Pathology (1972), 78(6), 242-6  
CODEN: NJPPAM; ISSN: 0028-2944  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB In vitro germ tube elongation of *Sphaerotheca fuliginea* was inhibited by low fungicide concns. and by high concns. of L-methionine [63-68-3] and procaine-hydrochloride (I) [51-05-8]. D-methionine [348-67-4] was inactive, both in vivo and in vitro. 6-

Azaauracil [461-89-2] was converted to 6-azauridine monophosphate [2018-19-1] by *S. fuliginea*. The effects on hyphal elongation were used in the screening of fungicides and antimetabolites for control of powdery mildew.

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:496311 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:96311

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:13822g-h

TITLE: Modes of action of chemotherapeutic agents in plants.

Discussion

AUTHOR(S): Cowling, Ellis B.; et al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., New Haven

SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., New Haven, Bull. No. (1963),

663, 72-7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Chemical differences between pathogens and their plant hosts are considered, with some apparently new data. Relations between phenols and carbohydrate metabolism are discussed. In expts. on fusiform rust (a major disease of southern pine trees), the stem-invading fungus produces stem galls. Cycloheximide (I) in very low concns. prevented the germination of rust spores. I was translocated in slash pine seedlings at concns. high enough to inhibit a test-assay organism (not named) but had no apparent effect on the fungus in the tissue of the infected host. It is possible that I did not diffuse to the sites of infection rapidly enough to affect the pathogen. The relative fungicidal concns. of ethionine (II) on agar (test fungus not named) were 25, 50, and over 1000 p.p.m. for the L-, DL-, and D-forms, resp. Possibly II acted as a competitive inhibitor for methionine required as a Me donor in the formation of pectin. Applications of HgCl<sub>2</sub> or CuCl<sub>2</sub> to the endocarp of pea pods induced the formation of pisatin in concns. which inhibited some pathogens of peas in vitro. Other chemical compds. induced the formation of lower concns. of pisatin.

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:103999 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:103999

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:19837h-i,19838a-b

TITLE: Reversal of fungitoxicity of 8-quinolinol by amino

acids and other chelators

AUTHOR(S): Zentmyer, George A.; Rich, Saul; Horsfall, James G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of California, Riverside

SOURCE: Phytopathology (1960), 50, 421-4

CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Amino acids and other chelators were tested for their ability to reverse the toxicity of 8-quinolinol (I) to spores and mycelium of

Aspergillus niger and to mycelium of Botryosphaeria ribis. In the spore test with A. niger, cysteine, histidine, tryptophan, Casamino acids, dithizone, and versene reversed I toxicity, and glutamic acid, asparagine, and glutathione did not. In the mycelium test with A. niger, cysteine reversed I toxicity; glutathione, asparagine, histidine, and tryptophan had no effect, and glutamic acid increased the toxicity of I. In the test with B. ribis, cysteine reversed I toxicity, and glutathione, asparagine, histidine, tryptophan, glutamic acid, glycine, and methionine had no effect. Dithizone and quinaldic acid reversed the toxicity of I to the spores of Stemphylium sarciniforme and Monilinia fructicola. In vitro studies showed that 0.5% solns. of histidine and cysteine can remove Cu from a 7 p.p.m. solution of Cu oxinate (II). It is suggested that II produces fungitoxicity in the following manner. The amino acids of the cell take Cu from the half-chelated II, and release I in situ. The Cu poisons amino acids, proteins, and enzymes while the freed I sequesters prosthetic trace metals such as Fe++, Zn++, and Co++.

```
=> s (fungicid? or anti!fung? or pesticid?) and (methionine) and
(mycelium or germinat?)
    118517 FUNGICID?
        3 ANTI!FUNG?
    98639 PESTICID?
    97295 METHIONINE
        557 METHIONINES
    97489 METHIONINE
        (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)
    16266 MYCELIUM
        29 MYCELIUMS
    9113 MYCELIA
        2 MYCELIAS
    23446 MYCELIUM
        (MYCELIUM OR MYCELIUMS OR MYCELIA OR MYCELIAS)
    63685 GERMINAT?
L12      29 (FUNGICID? OR ANTI!FUNG? OR PESTICID?) AND (METHIONINE)
AND (MYC      ELIUM OR GERMINAT?)
```

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=> s 112 and (py,2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)
    17516 PY
        771 PIES
    18286 PY
        (PY OR PIES)
    42924 2003
        0 PY,2003
            (PY(W)2003)
    4503738 AY<2003
    3972615 PRY<2003
L13      1 L12 AND (PY,2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)
```

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=> d 113 ibib abs
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L13  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
```



ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:269834 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:266136  
 TITLE: Seed treatment for germination stimulation  
 and plant vigor enhancement  
 INVENTOR(S): Johnson, William S.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040063582	A1	20040401	US 2002-246093	
20020917 <--				
US 7001869	B2	20060221		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-246093	
20020917 <--				

AB A seed treatment composition is given, containing plant  
 macronutrients, micronutrients, a pesticides and at least one  
 growth regulator. The composition addnl. contains vitamins, amino  
 acids, penetrants and an energy source. The treatment results in  
 germination stimulation and plant vigor and hardiness enhancement.

REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE  
 FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
 RE FORMAT

=> s (fungicid? or anti!fung? or pesticid? or herbici?) and  
 (methionine) and (mycelium or germinat?)

118517 FUNGICID?  
 3 ANTI!FUNG?  
 98639 PESTICID?  
 93945 HERBICI?  
 97295 METHIONINE  
 557 METHIONINES  
 97489 METHIONINE  
 (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)  
 16266 MYCELIUM  
 29 MYCELIUMS  
 9113 MYCELIA  
 2 MYCELIAS  
 23446 MYCELIUM  
 (MYCELIUM OR MYCELIUMS OR MYCELIA OR MYCELIAS)  
 63685 GERMINAT?

L14 36 (FUNGICID? OR ANTI!FUNG? OR PESTICID? OR HERBICI?) AND  
 (METHIONI  
 NE) AND (MYCELIUM OR GERMINAT?)

=> s 114 and (py<2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)  
 22983274 PY<2003  
 4503738 AY<2003  
 3972615 PRY<2003

L15 27 L14 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d l15 ibib abs 1-10

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:269834 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:266136  
TITLE: Seed treatment for germination stimulation  
and plant vigor enhancement  
INVENTOR(S): Johnson, William S.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20040063582	A1	20040401	US 2002-246093	
20020917 <--				
US 7001869	B2	20060221		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-246093	
20020917 <--				
AB	A seed treatment composition is given, containing plant macronutrients, micronutrients, a pesticides and at least one growth regulator. The composition addnl. contains vitamins, amino acids, penetrants and an energy source. The treatment results in germination stimulation and plant vigor and hardiness enhancement.			
REFERENCE COUNT:	14	THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS		

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:627332 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:299904  
TITLE: Nitrolin and techniques for its use on winter wheat  
crops  
AUTHOR(S): Niyazmetov, U. K.; Kariev, A. U.;  
Dustmukhamedov, T.  
T.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Khim. Rastitel'nykh Veshchestv im. S. Yu.  
Yunusova, AN RUZ, Uzbekistan  
SOURCE: Doklady Akademii Nauk Respubliki Uzbekistan ( 2001), (3), 34-37  
CODEN: DARUEE; ISSN: 1019-8954  
PUBLISHER: Fan  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian  
AB Growth regulating activity of nitrolin and it compatibility with seed treatment with the fungicide tuzal were investigated. The following parameters were used: seed germination, susceptibility

to root rot, grain yield, content of starch in the grain, and content of selected amino acids in the leaves. As a result of growth processes intensification, the plants treated with nitrolin had higher rate of germination compared to control plants, lower number of diseased plants, higher grain yield and higher starch content in the grain. The decrease in root rot occurrence was also supplemented by the fungicidal action of tuzal. The composition of amino acids in treated plants did not differ from the control, although their content was higher in leaves of nitrolin treated plants.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:121042 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:163907  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:32199a,32202a  
TITLE: The effect of herbicides applied at  
different terms on protein content and amino  
acids  
composition in the winter wheat grain of the  
Arda and  
Juma varieties  
AUTHOR(S): Ostapczuk, Elzbieta; Rola, Henryka; Sykut,  
Anna;  
Nowicka, Barbara  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Akademia Rolnicza, Lublin, 20-950, Pol.  
SOURCE: Pestycydy (Warsaw) (1997), (1-2), 59-65  
CODEN: PSTYDL; ISSN: 0208-8703  
PUBLISHER: Instytut Przemyslu Organicznego  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Polish

AB The 3 yr field experiment (1993-1995) studied the effect of Dicuran 80 WP, Glean 75 DF, Quartz Super, Grodyl 75 WG, Racer 25 EC and Stomp 330 EC on the content of protein and 16 amino acids in the grain of winter wheat of the varieties Arda and Juma. Before germination (I term), after germination in autumn (II term) and in spring (III term) herbicides were applied. The effect of the herbicides was only slight and it was related to the wheat variety. Dicuran and Glean decreased total protein and aspartic acid content; Grodyl increased protein content in the variety Arda. Glean, Racer, Stomp decreased, and Dicuran, Quartz Super increased protein content in the variety Juma. In this variety, Stomp and Quartz Super increased aspartic acid, glutamic acid, leucine, methionine and threonine content.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:380005 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:1954  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:463a,466a  
TITLE: Bioregulatory effects of the fungicidal  
strobilurin kresoxim-methyl in wheat (Triticum  
aestivum)  
AUTHOR(S): Grossmann, Klaus; Retzlaff, Gunter  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Agricultural Res. Station, BASF, Limbergerhof,  
D-67114, Germany  
SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1997), 50(1), 11-20

CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X  
PUBLISHER: Wiley  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Apart from its fungicidal effect, the strobilurin kresoxim-Me (BAS 490 F) was found to induce physiol. and developmental alterations in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) which are seen in connection with improved yield. In a series of biotests including heterotrophic maize and photoautotrophic algal cell suspensions, duckweed, isolated mustard shoots and germinating cress seeds, kresoxim-Me showed a similar response pattern to standard auxins (e.g. IAA and NAA). Auxin-like activity of kresoxim-Me was also found when stem explants of tobacco were cultured on a hormone-free medium. Kresoxim-Me stimulated shoot formation, particularly at  $10^{-7}$  M. The same effect was induced by  $10^{-8}$  M IAA. The determination of phytohormone-like substances in shoots of wheat plants foliar-treated with  $7 \times 10^{-4}$  M kresoxim-Me revealed only slightly changed levels of endogenous IAA, gibberellins and abscisic acid. In contrast, the contents of dihydrozeatin riboside-type cytokinins increased to 160% of the control, while trans-zeatin riboside- and isopentenyladenosine-type cytokinins remained nearly unchanged. The most remarkable alterations were the redns. in 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylic acid (ACC) levels and ethylene formation which were demonstrated in intact plants, leaf disks and the shoots of wheat subjected to drought stress. Kresoxim-Me affected the induction of ACC synthase activity which converts S-adenosyl-methionine to ACC in ethylene biosynthesis. In shoots from foliar-treated wheat plants,  $10^{-4}$  M kresoxim-Me inhibited stress-induced increases in endogenous ACC synthase activity, ACC levels and ethylene formation by approx. 50%. Redns. in ACC synthase activity and ACC levels of 30% were also obtained at low concns. of  $\alpha$ -NAA ( $10^{-6}$  M). In contrast, ACC synthase activity in vitro was not influenced by adding the compds. In wheat leaf disks, the inhibiting effect of kresoxim-Me,  $\alpha$ -NAA and IAA on ethylene formation was accompanied by delayed leaf senescence, characterized by reduced chlorophyll loss. However, in contrast to kresoxim-Me which showed only inhibitory activity on ethylene synthesis over a wide range of concns. applied, the auxins stimulated ethylene production at high concns. of about  $10^{-4}$  M. The inhibition of ethylene biosynthesis by kresoxim-Me, together with an increase in endogenous cytokinins could explain the retardation of senescence and the intensified green leaf pigmentation in wheat exposed to this strobilurin.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:128560 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:140904

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:27135a,27138a

TITLE: Inhibition of methionine biosynthesis in  
Botrytis cinerea by the anilinopyrimidine  
fungicide pyrimethanil

AUTHOR(S): Fritz, Rene; Lanen, Catherine; Colas,

Virginie;

Leroux, Pierre  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique,  
Unite de Phytopharmacie et des Mediateurs Chimiques,  
Versailles, 78026, Fr.  
SOURCE: Pesticide Science (1997), 49(1), 40-46  
CODEN: PSSCBG; ISSN: 0031-613X  
PUBLISHER: Wiley  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB When mycelium of *B. cinerea* was treated with low concns. of pyrimethanil, the total amount of free amino acids increased. Qual. variations were also induced: alanine, glutamine, lysine, glycine, histidine, asparagine, arginine, threonine,  $\alpha$ -aminobutyrate and  $\beta$ -alanine were accumulated; cyst(e)ine, valine, leucine and citrulline were reduced. When mycelium of *B. cinerea* was incubated with Na<sub>2</sub>[<sup>35</sup>S]O<sub>4</sub>, pyrimethanil, at 1.5  $\mu$ M, induced a decrease of [<sup>35</sup>S]methionine and simultaneously an increase of [<sup>35</sup>S]cystathionine. Thus, pyrimethanil inhibits the biosynthesis of methionine and suggest that the primary target could be the cystathionine  $\beta$ -lyase.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:76896 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:76896  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:13411a,13414a  
TITLE: Control of growth and development of  
Ceratozystis

fimbriata Ell. et Halst. by plant growth  
regulators.

IV. Ethylene  
AUTHOR(S): Stopinska, Jadwiga; Kuik, Krystyna  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol., N. Copernicus Univ., Torun, 87-  
100, Pol.

SOURCE: Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences:  
Biological Sciences (1991), 39(3), 291-300  
CODEN: BPABEN; ISSN: 0239-751X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB *C. fimbriata* was cultured on potato-dextrose agar on liquid medium containing 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid (CEPA), an ethylene-releasing compound, at 10<sup>-6</sup>-10<sup>-3</sup> M concns. Ethylene inhibited growth of the fungus, sporulation and spore germination. The inhibition was stronger at higher concns. of ethylene. The older mycelium was more sensitive to ethylene than the younger one. *C. fimbriata* produced ethylene enzymically in the presence and also without methionine in the medium. The younger (nonsporulating) mycelium with the high growth intensity produced more ethylene than the sporulating and older mycelium. The fungus did not produce ethylene nonenzymically after 24 h from killing of mycelium.

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:124848 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:124848

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 116:21013a,21016a

TITLE: Broad antifungal activity of  
 $\beta$ -isoxazolinonyl-alanine, a non-protein amino  
acid from roots of pea (*Pisum sativum* L.)

seedlings

AUTHOR(S): Schenk, S. U.; Lambein, F.; Werner, D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Bot. Inst., Philipps-Univ., Marburg, W-3550,  
Germany

SOURCE: Biology and Fertility of Soils (1991),  
11(3), 203-9

CODEN: BFSOEE; ISSN: 0178-2762

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB  $\beta$ -(Isoxazolin-5-on-2yl)alanine ( $\beta$ IA), a heterocyclic nonprotein amino acid from root exts. and root exudates of pea seedlings, acts as a potent growth inhibitor of several eukaryotic organisms, including yeasts, phytopathogenic fungi, unicellular green algae, and higher plants. The antibiotic effect on bakers' yeast was reversed by L-methionine, L-cysteine, and L-homocysteine. Phytopathogenic fungi such as *Botrytis cinerea*, *Pythium ultimum*, and *Rhizoctonia solani* grown on agar containing  $\beta$ IA were inhibited in the growth of mycelia or in the production of sclerotia. In contrast, no significant inhibition of either gram-pos. or gram-neg. bacteria was observed. *Rhizobium leguminosarum*, the compatible microsymbiont of *Pisum* spp., and *Rhizobium meliloti* tolerated  $\leq 2.9$  mM  $\beta$ IA (500 ppm) without affecting the growth rate. *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* even gave a pos. chemotactic response to  $\beta$ IA. The ecol. significance of  $\beta$ IA as a preformed plant protectant during the seedling stage of *Pisum* spp. and other  $\beta$ IA-containing legumes is discussed.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:673298 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:273298

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 115:46285a,46288a

TITLE: Application of NMR spectrometry to fungicide  
pharmacology

AUTHOR(S): Yoshida, Mitsuru

CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Agro-Environ. Sci., Tsukuba, 305,  
Japan

SOURCE: Nippon Noyaku Gakkaishi (1991), 16(3),  
545-54

CODEN: NNGADV; ISSN: 0385-1559

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review with 51 refs., on the author's work on the title subject, in which  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^1\text{H}$  NMR were applied to elucidate fungicidal action on transmethylation from methionine to choline in fungal mycelia and on water permeability of fungal cell membrane, resp.,

and two-dimensional 1H NMR was applied to the anal. of the binding of berenil with DNA.

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:160762 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:160762

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 114:27103a,27106a

TITLE:  $\beta$ -(3-Isoxazolin-5-on-2-yl)-alanine from Pisum:  
allelopathic properties and antimycotic

bioassay

AUTHOR(S): Schenk, Sigrid U.; Werner, Dietrich

CORPORATE SOURCE: Bot. Inst., Philipps-Univ. Marburg, Marburg,  
D-3550,

Germany

SOURCE: Phytochemistry (1991), 30(2), 467-70

CODEN: PYTCAS; ISSN: 0031-9422

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Grasses and Lactuca sativa when germinated in the presence of the non-protein amino acid  $\beta$ -(3-isoxazolin-5-on-2-yl)-alanine ( $\beta$ IA) from roots and root exudates of pea (*P. sativum*) seedlings, showed a pronounced reduction of root length and a necrosis of the root tips. Growth of legume seedlings was only slightly affected, indicating the role of this secondary plant product as an allelochem. Besides its effect on plant morphogenesis,  $\beta$ IA also exhibits an antimycotic activity towards *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* with a min. inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 0.5 ppm.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 27 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:34661 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:34661

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 112:5989a,5992a

TITLE: Amino acids alterations in stored seeds under  
stress  
of methyl parathion and lindane dressing. II.

Wheat

grains

AUTHOR(S): Afifi, F. A.; El-Ballal, A. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Agric., Ain Shams Univ., Cairo, Egypt

SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences (  
1989), Volume Date 1986, 13(1-2), 123-33  
CODEN: EJPLAD; ISSN: 0301-8660

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of methyl parathion (0.5 ppm) and lindane (0.1 ppm) on germination and amino acids of stored wheat grains was studied. The pesticides affected the free and more significantly the conjugated amino acids. The effect of the 2 pesticides on different amino acids depended on the type of amino acids.

=> s (spore? and germinat?) and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid?)

or herbicid?)  
     38613 SPORE?  
     63685 GERMINAT?  
         3 ANTI!FUNG?  
     118517 FUNGICID?  
     98639 PESTICID?  
     93940 HERBICID?  
 L16      2047 (SPORE? AND GERMINAT?) AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR  
 PESTICID?  
             OR HERBICID?)

=> s (spore? and germinat?) and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid?  
 or herbicid?) and (methionine)

    38613 SPORE?  
     63685 GERMINAT?  
         3 ANTI!FUNG?  
     118517 FUNGICID?  
     98639 PESTICID?  
     93940 HERBICID?  
     97295 METHIONINE  
     557 METHIONINES  
     97489 METHIONINE  
             (METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)  
 L17      8 (SPORE? AND GERMINAT?) AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR  
 PESTICID?  
             OR HERBICID?) AND (METHIONINE)

=> s l17 and (py<2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)  
     22983274 PY<2003  
     4503738 AY<2003  
     3972615 PRY<2003  
 L18      6 L17 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> d l18 ibib abs 1-6

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:76896 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:76896  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 118:13411a,13414a  
 TITLE: Control of growth and development of  
 Ceratocystis  
             fimbriata Ell. et Halst. by plant growth  
 regulators.  
             IV. Ethylene  
 AUTHOR(S): Stopinska, Jadwiga; Kuik, Krystyna  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biol., N. Copernicus Univ., Torun, 87-  
 100, Pol.  
 SOURCE: Bulletin of the Polish Academy of Sciences:  
             Biological Sciences (1991), 39(3), 291-300  
             CODEN: BPABEN; ISSN: 0239-751X  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB C. fibriata was cultured on potato-dextrose agar on liquid medium  
     containing 2-chloroethylphosphonic acid (CEPA), an ethylene-  
     releasing compound, at 10-6-10-3 M concns. Ethylene inhibited  
     growth of the fungus, sporulation and spore germination. The  
     inhibition was stronger at higher concns. of ethylene. The older



mycelium was more sensitive to ethylene than the younger one. *C. fibriata* produced ethylene enzymically in the presence and also without methionine in the medium. The younger (nonsporulating) mycelium with the high growth intensity produced more ethylene than the sporulating and older mycelium. The fungus did not produce ethylene nonenzymically after 24 h from killing of mycelium.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:181661 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:181661

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 104:28673a,28676a

TITLE: Protection of wheat seedlings from  
Helminthosporium

infection by seed treatment with chemicals

AUTHOR(S): Hait, G. N.; Sinha, A. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Plant Pathol., Bidhan Chandra Krishi  
Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, 741235, India

SOURCE: Journal of Phytopathology (1986), 115(2),  
97-107

CODEN: JPHYEB; ISSN: 0931-1785

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Of 24 phytoalexin-inducing chems. studied, HgCl<sub>2</sub>, CuCl<sub>2</sub>, and CdCl<sub>2</sub> totally inhibited the germination of *H. sativum*; Ni(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, Na selenite, cycloheximide, IAA [87-51-4] and 2,4-D [94-75-7] inhibited spore germination by 79, 66, 68, 52, and 54%, resp. A few compds. such as DL-norvaline [760-78-1] and DL-methionine [59-51-8] stimulated spore germination. Most compds. when applied in seed treatments effectively protected 3-wk-old wheat seedlings against *H. sativum* infection.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:144713 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:144713

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 102:22647a,22650a

TITLE: Studies on the mode of action of cymoxanil

AUTHOR(S): Fritz, R.; Despreaux, D.; Leroux, P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Phytopharm., Inst. Natl. Rech. Agron.,  
Versailles, F-78000, Fr.

SOURCE: Tagungsbericht - Akademie der  
Landwirtschaftswissenschaften der Deutschen  
Demokratischen Republik (1984), 222(Syst.  
Fungic. Antifungal Compd.), 65-9

CODEN: TALDA3; ISSN: 0138-2659

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In *Botrytis cinerea*, cymoxanil (I) [57966-95-7] inhibited mycelial growth, and to a lesser extent spore germination. The toxicity of I to *B. cinerea* was antagonized by methionine [63-68-3], glycine [56-40-6], serine [56-45-1], and cysteine [52-90-4]. I transiently inhibited the respiration of *B. cinerea* and *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. I enhanced the incorporation of acetate-<sup>14</sup>C into lipids in *B. cinerea*, but had a reverse effect in *P.*

cinnamomi. I inhibited the penetration and incorporation of uridine-14C, serine-14C, and L-phenylalanine-14C, in both species.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:632482 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:232482

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 93:37099a,37102a

TITLE: Effect of chemical agents on the interrelations

between potato plants and *Phytophthora*

*infestans*

(Mont.) D By. III. Effect of

organophosphorus

pesticides

AUTHOR(S): Mustafa, M.; D'yakov, Yu. T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Mosk. Gos. Univ., Moscow, USSR

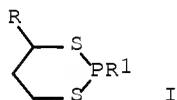
SOURCE: Mikologiya i Fitopatologiya (1980), 14(1), 31-6

CODEN: MIFIB2; ISSN: 0026-3648

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

GI



AB Preplant treatment of potato tubers with 5-100 µg Cidial [2597-03-7]/mL induced formation of 50-60 µg rishitin [18178-54-6]/mL tuber on contact with *P. infestans* zoospores. Phosalone [2310-17-0], phthalophos [732-11-6], and Sayfos [78-57-9] were less effective. I; R = H, R1 = SP(:S)(OEt)2 [57779-12-1], I; R = H, R1 = P(:O)(OEt)2 [61704-85-6], I; R = Me, R1 = P(:O)(OEt)2 [74748-28-0], and I; R = Me, R1 = P(:O)(OPr)2 [74754-52-2] also induced rishitin formation by the infected tubers and were highly toxic for *P. infestans* zoospores in vitro, whereas O,O-diethyldithiophosphoric acid [298-06-6] failed to stimulate the rishitin formation in spite of its high toxicity for the zoospores in vitro. Quinosan [82-68-8], Inezin [21722-85-0], and ketazin [13286-32-3] induced rishitin formation in infected (but not in healthy) tubers, whereas Pyrazophos [13457-18-6] inhibited rishitin formation in infected tubers, while showing a high toxicity for zoospores in vitro. Inezin, ketazin P [26087-47-8], and Quinosan rapidly stimulated protein and amino acid release from germinating zoospores. Ca(NO3)2 at 50 µg/mL protected the germinating zoospores from protein loss caused by Quinosan. Methionine [63-68-3] and cysteine [52-90-4] were less effective protectants. Ca2+ protected the germinating zoospores from the release of substances which induce rishitin formation in the presence of Quinosan and Inezin.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:450986 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:50986

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 91:8215a,8218a

TITLE: Studies on the inhibitory effects of N-acylamino acid

and its analog for the pathogenic fungus and bacteria in various plants

AUTHOR(S): Takano, Saburo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Agric. Chem., Tokyo Univ. Agric., Tokyo, Japan

SOURCE: Memoirs of the Tokyo University of Agriculture (

1978), 20, 51-73

CODEN: TOAMB6; ISSN: 0372-0322

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB N-acyl amino acids were synthesized and their inhibitory effects on pathogenic fungi studied. N-Benzoyl-L-leucine (I) [1466-83-7] and N-phenylacetyl-L-leucine [730-15-4] at 10 mM inhibited the growth of Rhizoctonia solani and N-benzoyl-L-methionine [10290-61-6] and N-phenoxyacetyl-L-leucine [14231-46-0] inhibited proliferation of Pyricularia oryzae. I inhibited the proliferation of Gloeosporium musarum and Alternaria kikuchiana. N $\alpha$ -cocoyle-L-arginine Et ester-D,L-2-pyrrolidone 5-carboxylic acid salt (II) at 10  $\mu$ g/mL controlled (96.4%) Uromyces fabae and had a broader and more significant inhibitory effect on spore germination. I or II (100  $\mu$ g/mL) inhibited G. musarum on banana. II inhibited the growth of Botrytis fabae, Gymnosporangium haraeaeum, Venturia nashicola, and A. kikuchiana in pears. II 500-1000, Cu hydroxide chloride 1470, and 8-hydroxyquinolinatocopper [10380-28-6] 772  $\mu$ g/mL inhibited Pseudoperonospora cubensis, Sphaerotheca fuliginea, and Pseudomonas lachrymans in cucumber. The inhibitory mechanism of II on the growth of pathogenic bacilli includes leakage of biotin, glucose, ATP, and protein from the bacilli.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:496311 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:96311

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:13822g-h

TITLE: Modes of action of chemotherapeutic agents in plants.

Discussion

AUTHOR(S): Cowling, Ellis B.; et al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., New Haven

SOURCE: Conn. Agr. Expt. Sta., New Haven, Bull. No. (1963), 663, 72-7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Chemical differences between pathogens and their plant hosts are considered, with some apparently new data. Relations between phenols and carbohydrate metabolism are discussed. In expts. on

fusiform rust (a major disease of southern pine trees), the stem-invading fungus produces stem galls. Cycloheximide (I) in very low concns. prevented the germination of rust spores. I was translocated in slash pine seedlings at concns. high enough to inhibit a test-assay organism (not named) but had no apparent effect on the fungus in the tissue of the infected host. It is possible that I did not diffuse to the sites of infection rapidly enough to affect the pathogen. The relative fungicidal concns. of ethionine (II) on agar (test fungus not named) were 25, 50, and over 1000 p.p.m. for the L-, DL-, and D-forms, resp. Possibly II acted as a competitive inhibitor for methionine required as a Me donor in the formation of pectin. Applications of HgCl<sub>2</sub> or CuCl<sub>2</sub> to the endocarp of pea pods induced the formation of pisatin in concns. which inhibited some pathogens of peas in vitro. Other chemical compds. induced the formation of lower concns. of pisatin.

=> s ?benzamide? and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid? or herbicid?)

35673 ?BENZAMIDE?

3 ANTI!FUNG?

118517 FUNGICID?

98639 PESTICID?

93940 HERBICID?

L19 1540 ?BENZAMIDE? AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR PESTICID? OR HERBICI

D?)

=> s 119 and (py<2003 or ay<2003 or pry<2003)

22983274 PY<2003

4503738 AY<2003

3972615 PRY<2003

L20 1194 L19 AND (PY<2003 OR AY<2003 OR PRY<2003)

=> s 120 and (methionine) and (spore germin?)

97295 METHIONINE

557 METHIONINES

97489 METHIONINE

(METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)

25587 SPORE

22994 SPORES

38192 SPORE

(SPORE OR SPORES)

74630 GERMIN?

7001 SPORE GERMIN?

(SPORE(W)GERMIN?)

L21 0 L20 AND (METHIONINE) AND (SPORE GERMIN?)

=> s 120 and methionine

97295 METHIONINE

557 METHIONINES

97489 METHIONINE

(METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)

L22 4 L20 AND METHIONINE

=> d 122 ibib abs 1-4

L22 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:57898 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:122646  
TITLE: Preparation of imidazolemethanamines and  
methods for the inhibition of protozoal, fungal and/or  
bacterial agents such as Trypanosoma cruzi  
INVENTOR(S): Hamilton, Andrew D.; Van Voorhis, Wesley C.;  
Yokoyama, Kohei; Buckner, Frederick S.; Ohkanda, Junko;  
Gelb, Michael  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yale University, USA; University of Washington  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

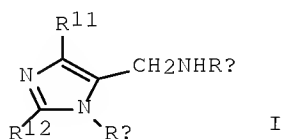
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2003006012	A1	20030123	WO 2002-US22195	
20020711 <--				
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,				
CH, CN,				
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,				
GE, GH,				
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,				
LK, LR,				
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ,				
OM, PH,				
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR,				
TT, TZ,				
UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT,				
BE, BG,				
CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,				
MC, NL,				
PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,				
ML, MR,				
NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2453396	A1	20030123	CA 2002-2453396	
20020711 <--				
AU 2002322465	A1	20030129	AU 2002-322465	
20020711 <--				
BR 2002011098	A	20041109	BR 2002-11098	
20020711 <--				
US 20060167269	A1	20060727	US 2004-483096	
20040927 <--				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-304711P	P
20010711 <--				

20020711 &lt;--

OTHER SOURCE(S):

MARPAT 138:122646

GI



AB The present invention relates to imidazolemethanamines (I; variables defined below; e.g. Me 2-phenyl-4-[[[1-(4-phenylbenzyl)imidazol-5-yl)methyl]amino]benzoate). For I: RA is a C1-C10 (un)substituted linear, branch-chained or cyclic alkyl or alkenyl group or a (un)substituted Ph; RB is a C1-C10 (un)substituted linear, branch-chained or cyclic alkyl or alkenyl group or a (un)substituted Ph group; and R11 and R12 = H or a C1-C3 alkyl or alkenyl group. I can be used to treat infections caused by protozoal, fungal and/or bacterial agents such as *Trypanosoma cruzi*, *Mycobacterium* spp., *Leishmania* spp., *Cryptococcus* spp., *Aspergillus* spp., *Histoplasma* spp., *Candida* spp. especially *Candida albicans*, *Pneumocystis carinii*, *Trichophyton* spp., *Microsporium* spp., *Malassezia* spp., *Rhizopus* spp., *Pseudallescheria* spp., *Blastomyces dermatitidis* and *Coccidioides* spp., among others. EC50 values are reported for about 40 I for inhibition of *T. cruzi* on 3T3 fibroblasts and for inhibition of fibroblast growth (an indication of potential toxicity). In general, hydrophobic substitution showed better activity than more polar ones and para substitution resulted in more potency than meta or ortho. The most potent compound was Me 2-phenyl-4-[[[1-(4-phenylbenzyl)imidazol-5-yl)methyl]amino]benzoate, with a remarkable activity of 500 pM; this is among the most potent known compds. against *T. cruzi* amastigotes. Even the analog without the ester group (1-(4-phenylbenzyl)-5-[[[(biphenyl-3-yl)amino]methyl]imidazole) had an activity of 10 nM. The results for anti-*T. cruzi* activity in infected mice is much better for 1-(4-phenylbenzyl)-5-[[[(biphenyl-3-yl)amino]methyl]imidazole than for the ester. 1-(4-Methylbenzyl)-5-[[[(biphenyl-3-yl)amino]methyl]imidazole was tested for anti-*Candida* activity against a number of strains of fungus; for some strains, this compound exhibited greater activity than Fluconazole. Although the methods of preparation are not several example preps. are included and characterization data is included for about 40 I.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:293427 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:8597  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:1853a,1856a  
TITLE: Embedding and encapsulation of controlled  
release particles  
INVENTOR(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Van Lengerich, Bernhard H., USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 9818610	A1	19980507	WO 1997-US18984	
19971027 <--				
W: AU, CA, JP, NO, PL, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,				
NL, PT, SE				
CA 2269806	A1	19980507	CA 1997-2269806	
19971027 <--				
CA 2269806	C	20060124		
AU 9749915	A	19980522	AU 1997-49915	
19971027 <--				
AU 744156	B2	20020214		
EP 935523	A1	19990818	EP 1997-912825	
19971027 <--				
EP 935523	B1	20040929		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,				
MC, PT,				
IE, FI				
JP 2002511777	T	20020416	JP 1998-520558	
19971027 <--				
EP 1342548	A1	20030910	EP 2003-10031	
19971027 <--				
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,				
MC, PT,				
IE, FI				
AT 277739	T	20041015	AT 1997-912825	
19971027 <--				
PL 191399	B1	20060531	PL 1997-333095	
19971027 <--				
NO 9902036	A	19990428	NO 1999-2036	
19990428 <--				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-29038P	P
19961028 <--				
			US 1997-52717P	P
19970716 <--				
			EP 1997-912825	A3
19971027 <--				
			WO 1997-US18984	W
19971027 <--				
AB			Controlled release, discrete, solid particles which contain an	
			encapsulated and/or embedded component such as a heat sensitive or	

readily oxidizable pharmaceutically, biol., or nutritionally active component are continuously produced without substantial destruction of the matrix material or encapsulant. A release-rate controlling component is incorporated into the matrix to control the rate of release of the encapsulant from the particles. The addnl. component may be a hydrophobic component or a high water binding capacity component for extending the release time. The plasticizable matrix material, such as starch, is admixed with at least one plasticizer, such as water, and at least one release-rate controlling component under low shear mixing conditions to plasticize the plasticizable material without substantially destroying the at least one plasticizable material and to obtain a substantially homogeneous plasticized mass. The plasticizer content is substantially reduced and the temperature of the plasticized mass is substantially reduced prior to admixing the plasticized mass with the encapsulant to avoid substantial destruction of the encapsulant and to obtain a formable, extrudable mixture. The mixture is extruded through a die without substantial or essentially no expansion and cut into discrete, relatively dense particles. Release properties may also be controlled by precoating the encapsulant and/or coating the extruded particles with a film-forming component. An example of encapsulation of acetylcysteine is given using starch, polyethylene, glycerol monostearate, and vegetable oil.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:595101 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:195101

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 119:34529a,34532a

TITLE: Rational estimation of the QSAR (quantitative structure-activity relationships) descriptors  $\sigma S^\circ$ , and their applications for medicinals now available

AUTHOR(S): Sasaki, Yoshio; Takagi, Tatsuya; Kawaki, Hideko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Osaka Univ., Suita, 565, Japan

SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1993), 41(3), 415-23  
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Rational estimation of the descriptor  $\sigma S^\circ$  (substituent entropy constant), representing the dispersion and repulsion energies in the van der Waals interaction for both aliphatic and aromatic moieties, enabled the authors to present the descriptors of several important medicines now available. In this work, the fundamental role for the estimation of the descriptor for a substrate having a variety of binding modes and the correction value  $\Delta S_0$  necessary for aliphatic heterocycle formation are confirmed, and the descriptors for several important moieties are established according, to the concept of quant. structure-activity



relationship analogy. Furthermore, several kinds of herbicides, antiinflammatory agents, hypocholesterolemics, analgesics, sympathetic stimulants, and antipsychotics are concerned in this work.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:52058 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:52058  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:9729g-h,9730a-e  
TITLE: N-Substituted derivatives of Mitomycin A and Mitomycin

C  
INVENTOR(S): Meyer, Walter E.; Patrick, James B.; Mowat, John H.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Co.  
SOURCE: 4 pp.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 3226393		19651228	US 1962-200631	
19611109 <--				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US	
19611109 <--				

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB I, where X is OMe or H<sub>2</sub>N and R is alkyl or acyl, were prepared by acylation or alkylation of mitomycin A (I) (X is OMe, R is H) (II) or mitomycin C (I) (X is H<sub>2</sub>N, R is H) (III). Thus, to 41.5 mg. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> in 1.25 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O were added 1.25 ml. HCONMe<sub>2</sub> (DMF) and 10 mg. II, followed by 0.5 ml. acid-free MeI. The mixture was stirred 5 hrs. kept overnight, aerated with N, and concentrated. The residue was extracted with CHCl<sub>3</sub>, the extract concentrated, and the residue treated with ether to give N-methylmitomycin A (IV), purified by liquid-liquid partition chromatography, then crystallized from CCl<sub>4</sub> and heptane. Also, 28.8 mg. porfiromycin (I) (X is NH<sub>2</sub>, R is Me) in 5 ml. NaOH was kept 45 min. while 1 mole NH<sub>3</sub> evolved. The solution was neutralized to pH 7.0, concentrated, the residue extracted with tetrahydrofuran, the solution cooled to 5°, and excess CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub> in ether added. The product was purified by liquid-liquid partition chromatography by using 70:30:17:4 heptane-EtOAcMeOH-H<sub>2</sub>O to give IV identical with that prepared from II. Similarly, from II were prepared N-ethylmitomycin A, N-(p-bromophenacyl)mitomycin A (V) (precipitated from ether-petr. ether), and N-benzylmitomycin A (VI). A solution of 0.02 g. II in 0.75 ml. DMF was stirred with 0.05 g. Ag<sub>2</sub>O and 0.1 ml. MeI 1 hr., then diluted with 4 vols. CHCl<sub>3</sub> to give IV. To 167 mg. carbonyldiimidazole in 2.5 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub> was added 0.05 ml. HOAc. After 45 min. at 25°, 20 mg. II in 1 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub> was added. After 18 hrs. the solution afforded N-acetylmitomycin A (VII), precipitated from ether with petr. ether. Similarly were prepared the p-iodobenzoyl, isonicotinoyl, and 4-iodo-3-nitrobenzoyl derivs. of II. p-Iodophenyl isocyanate (VIII) was prepared by

refluxing 200 mg. p-iodobenzamide in 9 ml. PhMe for 90-min. The solution was then diluted with 8 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub> and added to 50 mg. II in 4 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub>. After 24 hrs., 0.25 ml. EtOH was added; later the solution was concentrated, the residue treated (taken up in ether and the solution diluted with petr. ether) twice to get rid of Et p-iodophenylcarbamate, leaving N-(p-iodophenylcarbamoyl)mitomycin A, recrystd. from C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>. Similarly, a solution of VIII was added to a suspension of 50 mg. III in 5 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub> plus 0.12 ml. pyridine. After the addition of EtOH, dilution with petr. ether gave a precipitate which was taken up in EtOAc and repptd. with petr. ether to yield N-(p-iodophenylcarbamoyl)mitomycin C, recrystd. from EtOAc-petr. ether. A solution of 100 mg. II in 8 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub> was treated with 0.45 ml. (iso-Pr)<sub>2</sub>NEt and then with 200 mg. p-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>Cl in 4 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub>. After 24 hrs., workup afforded N-(p-bromobenzenesulfonyl)mitomycin A (IX), which was purified by partition chromatography and crystallized from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> as the 0.5C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> solvate. To 0.710 g. II in 1.0 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub> containing 0.1020 g. Et<sub>3</sub>N was added 0.0990 g. ClCO<sub>2</sub>Et in 1.0 ml. CHCl<sub>3</sub>. After 20 hrs. the mixture was worked up to give N-(carbethoxy)mitomycin A (X), m. 158-62° (purple crystals from EtOH-petr. ether) with loss of birefringence at 140°. When X was exposed to dilute acids, it was converted to a compound with an uv spectrum similar to that of apomitomycin A. To 0.025 g. VI in 0.25 ml. MeOH at 0° was added 5 ml. MeOH saturated with NH<sub>3</sub> at 0°. After storage 20 hrs. at 0° the mixture yielded N-(benzyl)mitomycin C, precipitated from CHCl<sub>3</sub>-ether with heptane. I are useful as antibacterials. Antifungal and antibacterial activity in terms of min. inhibitory concns. against 19 microorganisms is tabulated for II, V, VI, IX, X, IV, and VII. Tests in vivo showed IV was less toxic than II.

=> s 120 and (spore) and germin?

25587 SPORE

22994 SPORES

38192 SPORE

(SPORE OR SPORES)

74630 GERMIN?

L23 2 L20 AND (SPORE) AND GERMIN?

=> d 123 ibib abs 1-2

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:19286 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:19286

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:3429h,3430f

TITLE: Fungicidal activity of  
chloronitrobenzonitriles

AUTHOR(S): Koopmans, M. J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: N.V. Philips-Duphar, Weesp, Neth.

SOURCE: Mededelingen van de Landbouwhogeschool en de  
Opzoekingsstations van de Staat te Gent (1962  
, 27(3), 1204-13

CODEN: MLOSAT; ISSN: 0369-0695

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Dutch

AB For the assessment of the fungicidal activity a spore germination test with 3 species of fungi was used and for the assessment of phytotoxicity of some compds. the degree of leaf damage in 5 species of green plants. The activity was determined of all isomers of  $\text{Cln}(\text{O}_2\text{N})\text{mC}_6\text{H}_5(\text{n+m})\text{CN}$ , with  $\text{n} = 0, 1, 2, 3$  and  $\text{m} = 0, 1$ , and 2, and in 21 related compds. in which the CN group had been substituted by another radical or by H. Fungal toxicity is expressed as min. lethal dose in p.p.m. The substitution of  $\text{NO}_2$  and Cl groups increases the toxicity (from >1000 p.p.m. for PhCN to 0.1 p.p.m. for 2,4,6-trichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzo-nitrile). Substitution of the CN by COOH, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CHO, CH:NOH or SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> diminishes fungal toxicity considerably. The phytotoxicity of the chloronitrobenzonitriles is inversely proportional to the number of Cl atoms.

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:114088 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:114088  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:21466h-i,21467a  
TITLE: Chlorocyclopentanones as nematocides and fungicides  
INVENTOR(S): Richter, Sidney B.; Wahlborg, Harold J.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Velsicol Chemical Corp.  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 2980579		19610418	US	

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AB 2,3,4,4,5,5-Hexachloro-2-cyclopenten-1-one (I) derivs. possess fungicide and nematocide activity. I was prepared according to the method of Newcomer and McBee (CA 43, 4230e). Then 39 g. I, 69 g.  $\text{AcCl}$ , and 10 drops concentrated  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , refluxed for 1 hr., allowed to stand overnight, diluted with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , filtered, and recrystd. from ether-heptane gave 74% yield of 3-acetylimino-2,2,4,4,5-pentachlorocyclopentanone (II), m.p.  $136-8^\circ$ . Similarly, analogs of II were prepared (m.p. given): 3-acryloylimino,  $129-30^\circ$  (MeOH); 3-caproylimino,  $62-5^\circ$  (ligroine); 3-chloroacetylimino,  $121-3^\circ$  (Et<sub>2</sub>O-hexane); 3-benzoylimino,  $154-6^\circ$  (Et<sub>2</sub>O); 3-(p-chlorobenzoylimino),  $145-7^\circ$  (Et<sub>2</sub>O); and 3-(o-chlorobenzoylimino),  $134-6^\circ$  (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-hexane). These compds. at 100 p.p.m. gave inhibition of fungus spore germination, control of late blight (Phytophthora infestans) disease on foliage, and kill of the nematode Panagrellus redivivus.

=> s ?benzamide? and ?pyrimidine?  
35673 ?BENZAMIDE?  
95928 ?PYRIMIDINE?

L24 1640 ?BENZAMIDE? AND ?PYRIMIDINE?

=> s l24 and (anti!fung? or fungicid? or pesticid? or herbicid?)

3 ANTI!FUNG?

118517 FUNGICID?

98639 PESTICID?

93940 HERBICID?

L25 93 L24 AND (ANTI!FUNG? OR FUNGICID? OR PESTICID? OR  
HERBICID?)

=> s l25 and synerg?

128176 SYNERG?

L26 5 L25 AND SYNERG?

=> d l26 ibib abs 1-5

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:1506931 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 150:29914

TITLE: Pesticidal composition comprising a  
strigolactone derivative and a fungicide  
compound

INVENTOR(S): Suty-Heinze, Anne; Vors, Jean-Pierre

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Cropscience SA, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

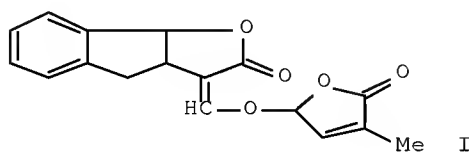
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2008152092	A2	20081218	WO 2008-EP57385	
20080612				
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW,			
BY, BZ,	CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE,			
EG, ES,	FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS,			
JP, KE,	KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY,			
MA, MD,	ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM,			
PG, PH,	PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY,			
TJ, TM,	TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,			
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SI, SK,	TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,			
SN, TD,	TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG,			
ZM, ZW,				

AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2007-356084 A  
20070615  
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 150:29914  
GI



AB The invention relates to a pesticidal composition comprising a strigolactone derivative (a) and a fungicide compound (b) in a weight ratio of (a)/(b) ranging from 1/1 to 1/1014; such a composition may include an addnl. fungicidal compound and may be supplemented with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. A method for preventively or curatively controlling phytopathogenic fungi of crops with a composition according to the invention and use of this composition to control phytopathogenic fungi and parasitic weed species are claimed also. In a microtest performed with *Pyricularia oryzae*, a synergistic effect in controlling fungal growth was found with the mixture of trifloxystrobin 0.3 + I 0.00003 ppm.

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:512967 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:482751  
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal menadione compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Koehle, Harald; Stierl, Reinhard; Gold, Randall Evan;  
Goerth, Felix Christian; Speakman, John-Bryan; Dombo, Peter; Semar, Martin; Strobel, Dieter; Niedenbrueck, Matthias; Bestman, Hans  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006056434	A1	20060601	WO 2005-EP12562	

20051124  
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,  
CA, CH,  
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,  
GB, GD,  
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN,  
KP, KR,  
KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,  
MW, MX,  
MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC,  
SD, SE,  
SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,  
UZ, VC,  
VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,  
HU, IE,  
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,  
BF, BJ,  
CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG,  
BW, GH,  
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,  
AZ, BY,  
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

EP 1819223 A1 20070822 EP 2005-809496

20051124  
EP 1819223 B1 20080312  
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,  
HU, IE,  
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,  
TR, HR, YU

AT 388635 T 20080315 AT 2005-809496

20051124  
BR 2005017881 A 20081021 BR 2005-17881

20051124  
US 20080039320 A1 20080214 US 2007-791464

20070523  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2004-102004057279A  
20041126

WO 2005-EP12562 W

20051124  
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:482751

AB Synergistic fungicidal compns. comprise menadione and at least one agent selected from: (A) azoles, such as cyproconazole, difenoconazole, epoxiconazole, fluquinconazole, flusilazole, hexaconazole, imazalil, metconazole, myclobutanil, penconazole, prochloraz, prothioconazole, tebuconazole, triadimefon, triadimenol, triflumizole; (B) strobilurines, such as azoxystrobin, dimoxystrobin, fluoxastrobin, kresoxim-Me, metominostrobin, orysastrobin, picoxystrobin, pyraclostrobin, or trifloxystrobin; (C) acylalanines, such as benalaxyl, metalaxyl, mfenoxam, ofurace, oxadixyl; (D) amine derivs., such as spiroxamine; (E) anilino-pyrimidines, such as pyrimethanil, mepanipyrim, or cyprodinil, (F) dicarboximides, such as iprodion, procymidon, vinclozolin; (G) cinnamamides and analogs, such as dimethomorph, flumetover, or flumorph; (H) dithiocarbamates, such as ferbam, nabam, maneb, metam, metiram, propineb, polycarbamate, thiram, ziram, zineb; (I) heterocyclic

compds., such as benomyl, boscalid, carbendazim, dithianon, famoxadone, fenamidone, picobenzamide, proquinazid, quinoxifen, thiophanat-Me, triforine, 5-chloro-7-(4-methyl-piperidine-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6-trifluoro-phenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin, 3-(3-bromo-6-fluoro-2-methyl-indol-1-sulfonyl)-[1,2,4]triazol-1-sulfonic acid di-Me amide, or thiophene derivs.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1262708 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:473909

TITLE: Synergistic fungicide mixture comprising a triazolopyrimidine and a pyridine derivative

INVENTOR(S): Tormo I Blasco, Jordi; Grote, Thomas; Scherer, Maria;

Schoeﬂ, Stierl, Reinhard; Strathmann, Siegfried;

Ulrich; Gewehr, Markus

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005112643	A1	20051201	WO 2005-EP4482	
20050427				
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

AU 2005245261	A1	20051201	AU 2005-245261
20050427			
CA 2562637	A1	20051201	CA 2005-2562637
20050427			
EP 1748692	A1	20070207	EP 2005-742678
20050427			
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,			
HU, IE,			
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, LV			
CN 1949973	A	20070418	CN 2005-80014599
20050427			
BR 2005010489	A	20071113	BR 2005-10489
20050427			
JP 2007536305	T	20071213	JP 2007-511955
20050427			
MX 2006011749	A	20070116	MX 2006-11749
20061011			
IN 2006KN02974	A	20070608	IN 2006-KN2974
20061013			
US 20070191398	A1	20070816	US 2006-579672
20061107			
NO 2006005508	A	20061201	NO 2006-5508
20061129			
KR 2007011576	A	20070124	KR 2006-725650
20061206			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2004-102004023248A
20040507			
			WO 2005-EP4482 W

20050427

AB A synergistic fungicide mixture comprises 5-chloro-7-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine and 2,6-dichloro-N-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridin-2-ylmethyl) benzamide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1106849 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:361642

TITLE: Synergistic ternary fungicidal mixtures

INVENTOR(S): Tormo i Blasco, Jordi; Grote, Thomas; Scherer, Maria;

Schoefl, Stierl, Reinhard; Strathmann, Siegfried;

Ulrich

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF Aktiengesellschaft, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2005094583	A1	20051013	WO 2005-EP3213
20050326			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,			
CA, CH,			
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,			
GB, GD,			
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,			
KZ, LC,			
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,			
NA, NI,			
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK,			
SL, SM,			
SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU,			
ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,			
ZW, AM,			
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ,			
DE, DK,			
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL,			
PL, PT,			
RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,			
GW, ML,			
MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2005227688	A1	20051013	AU 2005-227688
20050326			
CA 2558062	A1	20051013	CA 2005-2558062
20050326			
EP 1732388	A1	20061220	EP 2005-729121
20050326			
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,			
HU, IE,			
IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,			
HR, LV, YU			
CN 1937920	A	20070328	CN 2005-80010641
20050326			
BR 2005008965	A	20070821	BR 2005-8965
20050326			
JP 2007537156	T	20071220	JP 2007-505466
20050326			
IN 2006KN02365	A	20070525	IN 2006-KN2365
20060821			
MX 2006009693	A	20061116	MX 2006-9693
20060825			
NO 2006004923	A	20061027	NO 2006-4923
20061027			
KR 2007004068	A	20070105	KR 2006-722407
20061027			
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2004-102004016084A
20040330			
			WO 2005-EP3213
			W
20050326			
AB			
Synergistic ternary fungicidal mixts. comprise 5-chloro-7-(4-			
methypiperidin-1-yl)-6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)-			
[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine, a strobilurin derivative			
(pyraclostrobin or orysastrobin) and a fungicide selected from			

acylalanines, amine derivs., anilinopyrimidines, antibiotics, azoles, dicarboximides, dithiocarbamates, copper fungicides, nitrophenyl derivs., phenylpyrroles, sulfenic acid derivs., cinnamic acid derivs. and their analogs and anilazine, benomyl, boscalid, carbendazim, carboxin, oxycarboxin, cyazofamid, dazomet, dithianon, famoxadone, fenamidone, fenarimol, fuberidazole, flutolanil, furametpyr, isoprothiolane, mepronil, nuarimol, picobenzamide, probenazole, proquinazid, pyrifenox, pyroquilon, quinoxifen, silthiofam, thiabendazole, thifluzamide, thiophanate-Me, tiadinil, tricyclazole, triforine, sulfur, acibenzolar-S-Me, benthiavalicarb, carpropamid, chlorothalonil, cyflufenamid, cymoxanil, dazomet, diclomezine, diclocymet, diethofencarb, edifenphos, ethaboxam, fenhexamid, fentin acetate, fenoxanil, ferimzone, fluazinam, phosphorous acid, fosetyl, fosetyl-aluminum, iprovalicarb, hexachlorobenzene, metrafenone, pencycuron, propamocarb, phthalide, tolclofos-Me, quintozone and zoxamideamt.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:550533 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:82297

TITLE: Immunostimulatory nucleic acids for the treatment of

disorders associated with microorganisms, for preventing antibiotic resistance and for

treating and

preventing warts

INVENTOR(S): Bratzler, Robert L.; Petersen, Deanna M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 54 pp., Cont. of U.S. Ser. No.

801,839, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20040131628	A1	20040708	US 2003-666733	
20030919				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-187834P	P
20000308				
			US 2001-801839	B1
20010308				

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:82297

AB The invention involves administration of an immunostimulatory nucleic acid alone or in combination with an antimicrobial agent for the treatment or prevention of infectious disease associated with microorganisms in subjects, for preventing antibiotic resistance and for treating and preventing warts. The combination of drugs are administered in synergistic amts. or in various

dosages or at various time schedules. The invention also relates to kits and compns. concerning the combination of drugs.

=> s ?benzamide? and ?pyrimidine?

35673 ?BENZAMIDE?

95928 ?PYRIMIDINE?

L27 1640 ?BENZAMIDE? AND ?PYRIMIDINE?

=> s L27 and (?carboxamide? or phthalamid?)

44983 ?CARBOXAMIDE?

1128 PHTHALAMID?

L28 506 L27 AND (?CARBOXAMIDE? OR PHTHALAMID?)

=> s L28 and (mycelium)

16266 MYCELIUM

29 MYCELIUMS

9113 MYCELIA

2 MYCELIAS

23446 MYCELIUM

(MYCELIUM OR MYCELIUMS OR MYCELIA OR MYCELIAS)

L29 0 L28 AND (MYCELIUM)

=> s L28 and spor? and germinat?

90964 SPOR?

63685 GERMINAT?

L30 0 L28 AND SPOR? AND GERMINAT?

=> s L28 and methionine

97295 METHIONINE

557 METHIONINES

97489 METHIONINE

(METHIONINE OR METHIONINES)

L31 8 L28 AND METHIONINE

=> d L31 ibib abs 1-8

L31 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:912269 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:277915

TITLE: Preparation of 4-phenylpiperidine-substituted amino

acid derivatives, particularly valine amides, as

modulators of chemokine receptor activity and their

use in the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune

diseases

INVENTOR(S): Carter, Percy H.; Cavallaro, Cullen L.;

Duncia, John

V.; Gardner, Daniel S.; Hynes, John; Liu, Rui-

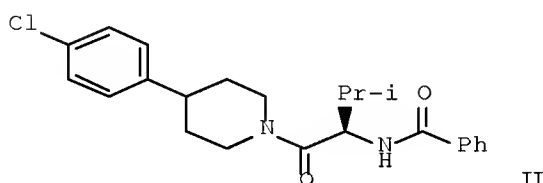
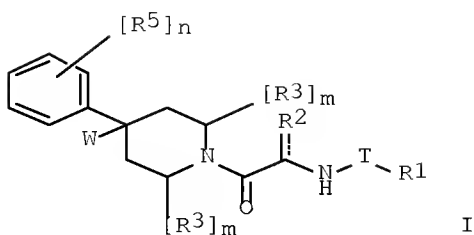
Qin;

Santella, Joseph B.; Dodd, Dharmpal S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 515pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007092681	A2	20070816	WO 2007-US61012	
20070125				
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 20070208056	A1	20070906	US 2007-625874	
20070123				
AU 2007212236	A1	20070816	AU 2007-212236	
20070125				
IN 2008DN06339	A	20081024	IN 2008-DN6339	
20080721				
KR 2008095890	A	20081029	KR 2008-720904	
20080826				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2006-762801P	P
20060127				
			US 2007-625874	A
20070123				
			WO 2007-US61012	W
20070125				
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 147:277915			
GI				



AB Title compds. I [T = CO, COO, CONH, CON-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>; R<sub>1</sub> = (un)substituted cyclo/alkyl, (hetero)aryl, heterocyclyl; R<sub>2</sub> = cycloalkyl/cyclo/alkyl, alkenyl optionally substituted with OH; R<sub>3</sub> at each occurrence = alkyl; or any 2 R<sub>3</sub>'s attached to the same C may form a 3-6 membered ring; W = H, F, OH, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>; R<sub>5</sub> = halo, CN, alkoxy; W and one R<sub>5</sub> together with the C atoms to which each is attached may form an (un)substituted 3-6 membered O containing ring; m at each occurrence = independently 0-2; n = 1-3; and their stereoisomers, prodrugs and pharmaceutically acceptable salts] were prepared as modulators of CCR-1 and MIP-1, especially MIP-1α receptors. Thus, valine amide II was prepared using N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-D-valine, 4-(4-chlorophenyl)piperidine hydrochloride, and benzoic acid. All the invention compds. were evaluated for their chemokine receptor modulatory activity. Methods of treating and preventing inflammatory diseases such as asthma and allergic diseases, as well as autoimmune pathologies such as rheumatoid arthritis and atherosclerosis using said modulators are disclosed.

L31 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:646507 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:249819  
 TITLE: Development of Reliable Aqueous Solubility  
 Models and Their Application in Druglike Analysis  
 AUTHOR(S): Wang, Junmei; Krudy, George; Hou, Tingjun;  
 Zhang, Wei; Holland, George; Xu, Xiaojie  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Encysive Pharmaceuticals Inc., Houston, TX,  
 77030, USA  
 SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling  
 (2007), 47(4), 1395-1404  
 CODEN: JCISD8; ISSN: 1549-9596  
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In this work, two reliable aqueous solubility models, ASMS (aqueous solubility based on mol. surface) and ASMS-LOGP (aqueous solubility based on mol. surface using calculated log P (ClogP) as a descriptor), were constructed by using atom type classified solvent accessible surface areas and several mol. descriptors for a diverse data set of 1708 mols. For ASMS (without using ClogP as a descriptor), the leave-one-out q<sub>2</sub> and root-mean-square error (RMSE) were 0.872 and 0.748 log unit, resp. ASMS-LOGP was slightly better than ASMS (q<sub>2</sub> = 0.886, RMSE = 0.705). Both models were extensively validated by three cross-validation tests and encouraging predictability was achieved. High throughput aqueous solubility prediction was conducted for a number of data sets extracted from several widely used databases. The authors found that real drugs are about 20-fold more soluble than the so-called druglike mols. in the ZINC database, which have no violation of Lipinski's "Rule of 5" at all. Specifically, oral drugs are about 16-fold more soluble, while injection drugs are 50-60-fold more soluble. If the criterion of a mol. to be soluble is set to -5 log unit, about 85% of real drugs are predicted as soluble; in contrast only 50% of druglike mols. in ZINC are soluble. The authors concluded that the two models could be served as a rule in druglike anal. and an efficient filter in prioritizing compound libraries prior to high throughput screenings (HTS).

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:593348 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:31090

TITLE: Ozazoledicarboxamides as inhibitors of diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT) and

their

preparation, pharmaceutical compositions and

use in

the treatment of obesity, diabetes type II and metabolic syndrome

INVENTOR(S): Bolin, David Robert; Cheung, Adrian Wai-Hing; Firooznia, Fariborz; Hamilton, Matthew

Michael; Li,

Shiming; McDermott, Lee Apostle; Qian, Yimin;

Yun,

Weiya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): F. Hoffmann-La Roche A.-G., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 201pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

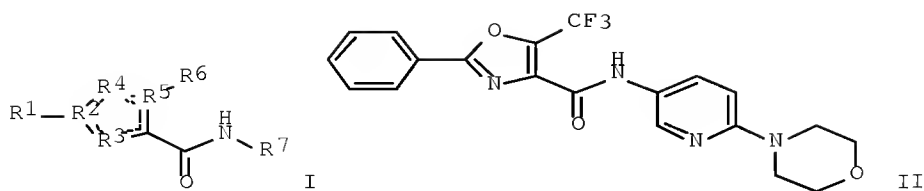
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2007060140	A2	20070531	WO 2006-EP68611	

20061117  
     WO 2007060140           A3       20070913  
         W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ,  
 CA, CH,  
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 GB, GD,  
             GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,  
 KM, KN,  
             KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD,  
 MG, MK,  
             MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL,  
 PT, RO,  
             RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN,  
 TR, TT,  
             TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW  
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,  
 HU, IE,  
             IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,  
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             GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,  
 AZ, BY,  
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA  
     AU 2006316560           A1       20070531       AU 2006-316560  
 20061117  
     CA 2630269           A1       20070531       CA 2006-2630269  
 20061117  
     US 20070123504       A1       20070531       US 2006-601429  
 20061117  
     EP 1963313           A2       20080903       EP 2006-830027  
 20061117  
         R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR,  
 HU, IE,  
             IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR  
     IN 2008DN04199       A       20080801       IN 2008-DN4199  
 20080516  
     MX 200806568       A       20080530       MX 2008-6568  
 20080521  
     KR 2008063865       A       20080707       KR 2008-712699  
 20080527  
     CN 101316844       A       20081203       CN 2006-80044426  
 20080528  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   US 2005-740578P       P  
 20051128                                   US 2006-849352P       P  
 20061004                                   WO 2006-EP68611       W  
 20061117  
 OTHER SOURCE(S):           MARPAT 147:31090  
 GI



AB Provided herein are compds. of the formula I, as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. Compds. of formula I wherein R1 is (un)substituted aryl; R2 is C and N; R3 and R4 are independently C, N, S, and O; R5 is C, N and S; R6 is H, (halo)alkyl, halo, thioalkyl and absent; R7 is substituted pyrimidinyl, substituted pyridinyl, substituted pyrazinyl, and substituted thiazolyl; dashed lines are optional double bonds; and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, are claimed. These compds., and the pharmaceutical compns. containing them, are useful for the treatment of diseases such as, for example, obesity, type II diabetes mellitus and metabolic syndrome. Example compound II was prepared by amidation of 2-phenyl-5-trifluoromethyloxazole-4-carboxylic acid with 6-(morpholin-4-yl)pyridin-3-ylamine. All the invention compds. were evaluated for their DGAT inhibitory activity. From the assay, it was determined that compound II exhibited an IC50 value of < 0.75  $\mu$ M.

L31 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:20322 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:87658

TITLE: Peptidomimetic modulators of cell adhesion

INVENTOR(S): Gour, Barbara J.; Blaschuk, Orest W.; Ali, Anmar; Ni,

Feng; Chen, Zhigang; Michaud, Stephanie

Denise; Wang,

Shaomeng; Hu, Zengjian

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 280 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.

Ser. No. 6,982.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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US 20040006011	A1	20040108	US 2003-425557	
20030428				
US 6031072	A	20000229	US 1997-893534	
19970711				
US 6326352	B1	20011204	US 2000-507102	
20000217				



US 20020168761	A1	20021114	US 2001-769145
20010124			
US 20020151475	A1	20021017	US 2001-6982
20011204			
US 6914044	B2	20050705	
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-21612P P
19960712			
			US 1997-893534 A1
19970711			
			US 2000-491078 B2
20000124			
			US 2000-507102 A1
20000217			
			US 2001-769145 B2
20010124			
			US 2001-6982 A2

20011204

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:87658

AB Peptidomimetics of cyclic peptides, and compns. comprising such peptidomimetics are provided. The peptidomimetics have a three-dimensional structure that is substantially similar to a three-dimensional structure of a cyclic peptide that comprises a cadherin cell adhesion recognition sequence HAV. Methods for using such peptidomimetics for modulating cadherin-mediated cell adhesion in a variety of contexts are also provided.

L31 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154399 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:204936

TITLE: Preparation of heterocyclic compounds as integrase

inhibiting antiviral agents

INVENTOR(S): Kiyama, Ryuichi; Kanda, Yasuhiko; Tada, Yukio; Fujishita, Toshio; Kawasuji, Takashi; Takechi, Shozo;

Fuji, Masahiro

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shionogi & Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 663 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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WO 2003016275	A1	20030227	WO 2002-JP8108	
20020808				
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA,			
CH, CN,	CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD,			
GE, GH,	GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK,			
LR, LS,	LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM,			

PH, PL,  
PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,  
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UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT,  
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PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW,  
ML, MR,  
NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2452769 A1 20030227 CA 2002-2452769  
20020808  
AU 2002320703 A1 20030303 AU 2002-320703  
20020808  
EP 1422218 A1 20040526 EP 2002-749384  
20020808  
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,  
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BR 2002011750 A 20041013 BR 2002-11750  
20020808  
CN 1558898 A 20041229 CN 2002-819869  
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MX 2004000646 A 20040318 MX 2004-646  
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US 20040229909 A1 20041118 US 2004-485394  
20040130  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-245071 A  
20010810 JP 2001-370860 A  
20011205 JP 2002-191483 A  
20020628 WO 2002-JP8108 W  
20020808

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:204936

AB The title compds. RDC(:Z)C(Y):CRCRA [RC and RD in combination form a ring with the adjacent carbon atoms, provided that the ring may be a fused ring; Y represents hydroxy, mercapto, or amino; Z represents oxygen, sulfur, or NH; and RA represents N-containing aromatic heterocycle, etc.] are prepared Compds. of this invention in vitro showed IC50 values of 0.12 µg/mL to 2.9 µg/mL against integrase. Formulations are given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L31 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:869496 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:363033

TITLE: Peptidomimetic modulators of cell adhesion

INVENTOR(S): Gour, Barbara J.; Blaschuk, Orest W.; Ali, Anmar; Ni,

Feng; Chen, Zhigang; Michaud, Stephanie D.; Wang,

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shoameng; Hu, Zenzian  
 SOURCE: Can.  
 of U.S. U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 309 pp., Cont.-in-part  
 Ser. No. 491,078.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 15  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20020168761	A1	20021114	US 2001-769145	
20010124				
US 20040058864	A1	20040325	US 2003-412701	
20030410				
US 7268115	B2	20070911		
US 20040006011	A1	20040108	US 2003-425557	
20030428				
US 20080081831	A1	20080403	US 2007-762015	
20070612				
US 7446120	B2	20081104		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-491078	A2
20000124				
			US 1996-21612P	P
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			US 1997-893534	A1
19970711				
			US 2000-507102	A1
20000217				
			US 2001-769145	B1
20010124				
			US 2001-6982	A2
20011204				
			US 2003-412701	A1
20030410				

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:363033  
 AB Peptidomimetics of cyclic peptides, and compns. comprising such  
 peptidomimetics are provided. The peptidomimetics have a three-  
 dimensional structure that is substantially similar to a three-  
 dimensional structure of a cyclic peptide that comprises a  
 cadherin cell adhesion recognition sequence HAV. Methods for  
 using such peptidomimetics for modulating cadherin-mediated cell  
 adhesion in a variety of contexts are also provided.

L31 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:400277 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:277  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 117:43a,46a  
 TITLE: Mechanism of allergic cross-reactions. I.  
 Multispecific binding of ligands to a mouse  
 monoclonal  
 anti-DNP IgE antibody  
 AUTHOR(S): Varga, Janos M.; Kalchschmid, Gertrud; Klein,

Georg

CORPORATE SOURCE: F.; Fritsch, Peter  
Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Innsbruck, Innsbruck,  
6020,

Austria  
SOURCE: Molecular Immunology (1991), 28(6), 641-54  
CODEN: MOIMD5; ISSN: 0161-5890

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A recently developed solid-phase binding assay was used to investigate the specificity of ligand binding to a mouse monoclonal anti-dinitrophenyl IgE (I). All DNP-amino acids, that were tested inhibited the binding of the radio-labeled I to DNP covalently attached to polystyrene microplates; however, the concentration for 50% inhibition varied within four orders of magnitude, DNP-L-serine being the most and DNP-L-proline the least potent inhibitor. In addition to DNP analogs, a large number of drugs and other compds. were tested for their ability to compete with DNP for the binding site of I. At the concentration used for screening, 59% of compds. had no significant inhibition; 19% inhibited the binding of I more than 50%. Several families of compds. (tetracyclines, polymyxins, phenothiazines, salicylates, and quinones) that were effective competitors were found. Within these families, changes in the functional groups attached to the family stem had major effects on the affinity of ligand binding. The occurrence frequencies of interactions of ligands with I is in good agreement with the semi-empirical model for multispecific antibody-ligand interactions.

L31 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:34166 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:34166

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:6111h,6112a-b

TITLE: Oral antidiabetics

AUTHOR(S): Budesinsky, Z.; Zikmund, E.

SOURCE: Pharmacotherapeutica, 1950-1959 (1963) 31-48  
CODEN: 13KGA8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

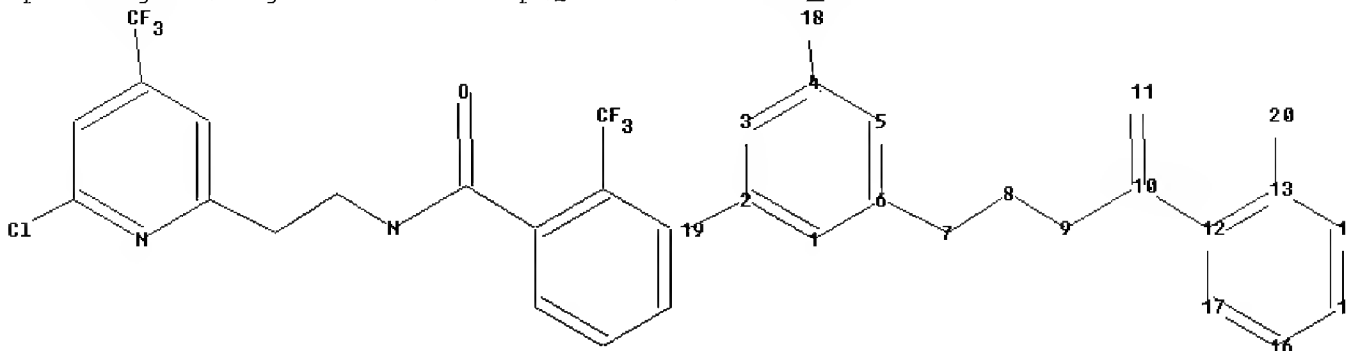
AB cf. CA 54, 6563f. A review of earlier work on 3 types of compds. and the preparation and testing of 1-arylsulfonyl-5-alkylglycocycamidines and hydantoins. The preps. were made by reactions like the following:  $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{Cl} + \text{Ca}(\text{NHCN})_2 + \text{NaOH} \rightarrow \text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{Na})\text{CN}$  (I);  $\text{I} + \text{BrCH}_2\text{COEt} \rightarrow \text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{CN})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  (II);  $\text{II} + \text{RNH} \rightarrow \text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{R}$  (III);  $\text{III} + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{R}'$ , where R is a 3-substituted 2-imino-4-oxo-1-imidazolidinyl group and R' is the 2-oxo analog. A similar series of chloro compds. was prepared by starting with  $\text{ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ . The hypoglycemic activity of 35 such compds. is reported. After comparison of these compds. with those in the earlier studies,  $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{Bu})(\text{CH}_2\text{COOH})$  (IV) was chosen for clin. trials. Thorough testing on rats showed its hypoglycemic effect to be 60-70% of that of tolbutamide (V), with a slower onset. The effect on dogs was similar but lasted longer. No chronic toxicity was found in rats given 3 times the optimal dose for a year. From trials in 3 clinics, IV was found to be of

value as an oral antidiabetic requiring a somewhat higher dosage than V but showing less toxicity. 44 references.

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=>

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chain nodes :

7 8 9 10 11 18 19 20

ring nodes :

1 2 3 4 5 6 12 13 14 15 16 17

chain bonds :

2-19 4-18 6-7 7-8 8-9 9-10 10-11 10-12 13-20

ring bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17

exact/norm bonds :

8-9 9-10 10-11

exact bonds :

2-19 4-18 6-7 7-8 10-12 13-20

normalized bonds :

1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 12-13 12-17 13-14 14-15 15-16 16-17

Match level :

1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS

9:CLASS 10:CLASS 11:CLASS 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom

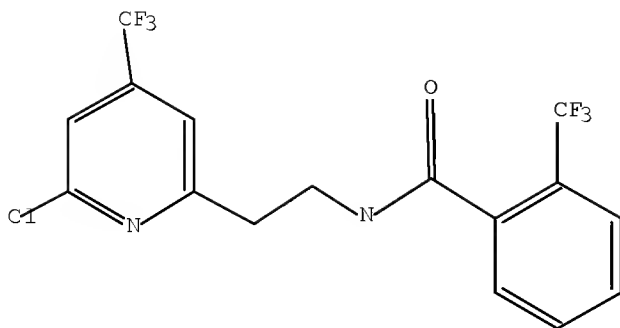
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L32 HAS NO ANSWERS

L32 STR



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ENTER LOGIC EXPRESSION, QUERY NAME, OR (END):l32
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SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -          5 TO ITERATE
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100.0% PROCESSED          5 ITERATIONS          0
ANSWERS
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E6          1      GROSKA D E/AU
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E7	1	GROSKA E/AU
E8	1	GROSKA JUDIT/AU
E9	5	GROSKA LASZLO/AU
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L35 21 "GOUOT JEAN MARIE"/AU

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3351 AY

37 AYS

3388 AY  
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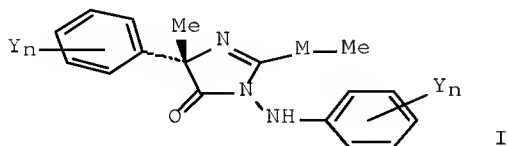
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L37 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:209832 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:218333  
 TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions  
 INVENTOR(S): Chazalet, Maurice; Duvert, Patrice; Goulet,  
 Jean-Marie; Mercer, Richard  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aventis CropScience SA, Fr.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: French  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000016629	A1	20000330	WO 1999-FR2223	
19990920 <--				
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN,				
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ID, IL,				
IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,				
LV, MD,				
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG,				
SI, SK,				
SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH,				
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DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF,				
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CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2783401	A1	20000324	FR 1998-11895	
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FR 2783401	B1	20001020		
CA 2344218	A1	20000330	CA 1999-2344218	
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AU 9956299	A	20000410	AU 1999-56299	
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EP 1115288	A1	20010718	EP 1999-943000	
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EP 1115288 B1 20030115  
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MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO  
TR 200100830 T2 20010821 TR 2001-830  
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BR 9914179 A 20011030 BR 1999-14179  
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HU 2001003881 A2 20020328 HU 2001-3881  
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AT 230927 T 20030215 AT 1999-943000  
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IL 142043 A 20051120 IL 1999-142043  
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ZA 2001002126 A 20020614 ZA 2001-2126  
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BG 105392 A 20011031 BG 2001-105392  
20010329 <--  
BG 64721 B1 20060131  
US 6753339 B1 20040622 US 2001-787631  
20010518 <--  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1998-11895 A  
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WO 1999-FR2223 W  
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OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:218333  
GI

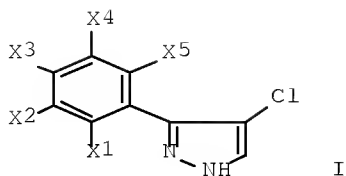


AB The title compns. comprise an imidazolinone derivative I (M = O or S; Y = F, Cl or Me; n = 0 or 1) and ROCONHCHR1CONHCHMeA (II) [R, R1 = alkyl; A = (un)substituted benzothiazolyl or Ph]. (4-S)-4-methyl-2-methylthio-4-phenyl-1-phenylamino--2-imidazolin-5-one is representative of I. N1-[(R)-1-(6-fluoro-2-benzothiazolyl)ethyl]-N2- isopropoxycarbonyl-L-valinamide and iso-Pr [2-methyl-1-(phenylethylcarbonyl)propyl]carbamate are representative of II.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE  
FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE  
RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:682071 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:299238  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 129:60941a,60944a  
TITLE: Synergistic fungicidal compositions containing  
a  
3-phenylpyrazole derivative  
INVENTOR(S): Chazalet, Maurice; Gouot, Jean-Marie;  
Peignier, Raymond  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Agro, Fr.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: French  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9843480	A1	19981008	WO 1998-FR608	
19980326 <--				
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9870512	A	19981022	AU 1998-70512	
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OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT	129:299238		
GI				



AB The invention concerns fungicide compns. containing a 3-phenylpyrazole I (X1-5 = H, halo, nitro or alkyl; two of the adjacent X1-5 can further form with the Ph to which they are bound 2,2-difluorobenzodioxolyl; provided that X1-5 cannot each be H at the same time) mixed with a known fungicide. 4-Chloro-3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1H-pyrazole is the preferred I.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:425533 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:79394

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:14931a,14934a

TITLE: Lawn fungicide

INVENTOR(S): Chazalet, Maurice; Gouot, Jean Marie; White, Mark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 8 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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FR 2726737	A1	19960515	FR 1995-12891	
19951026 <--				
FR 2726737	B1	19970704		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1995-12891	
19951026 <--				

AB Triticonazole is a lawn fungicide. especially active against Sclerotinia, Puccinia Laetisaria, Fusarium and Gaeumannomyces on Poa, Agrostis, Festuca, Phleum, Lolium and Zoysia.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:687041 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:77184

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:13587a,13590a

TITLE: Synergistic combinations of a fungicide having  
 an  
 azole group with an insecticide having a  
 pyrazole,  
 pyrrole or phenylimidazole group.  
 INVENTOR(S): Colliot, Francois; Gouot, Jean-Marie; Molle,  
 Francis; Duvert, Patrice  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: French  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9512314	A1	19950511	WO 1994-FR1254	
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PT, SE				
FR 2711893	A1	19950512	FR 1993-13400	
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AU 9481094	A	19950523	AU 1994-81094	
19941027 <--				
AU 690160	B2	19980423		
EP 726709	A1	19960821	EP 1995-900169	
19941027 <--				
EP 726709	B1	19971203		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL,				
PT, SE				
CN 1140976	A	19970122	CN 1994-194753	
19941027 <--				
CN 1078043	C	20020123		
JP 09504538	T	19970506	JP 1995-513044	
19941027 <--				
BR 9408163	A	19971028	BR 1994-8163	
19941027 <--				
AT 160672	T	19971215	AT 1995-900169	
19941027 <--				
ES 2110308	T3	19980201	ES 1995-900169	
19941027 <--				
RU 2141203	C1	19991120	RU 1996-112105	
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RO 115930	B1	20000830	RO 1996-928	
19941027 <--				
PL 180374	B1	20010131	PL 1994-314183	
19941027 <--				
ZA 9408725	A	19950703	ZA 1994-8725	

19941104 <--  
 CN 1108043 A 19950913 CN 1994-117809  
 19941104 <--  
 US 5877194 A 19990302 US 1997-953318  
 19971017 <--  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1993-13400 A  
 19931104 <--  
 FR 1994-11214 A  
 19940914 <--  
 WO 1994-FR1254 W  
 19941027 <--  
 US 1996-640828 B1  
 19960801 <--

AB Agrochem. combinations contain a fungicide having an azole group, such as triticonazole, and an insecticide having a pyrazole, pyrrole or phenylimidazole group, such as fipronil. The method may include applying a single composition containing both active substances or applying two compns. each containing one of the active substances, either at the same time, or one after the other, to achieve a combined effect.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:267266 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:25878

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 122:5021a,5024a

TITLE: Improving the vigor and health of plants, such as

cereals, with triazole derivatives.

INVENTOR(S): Gatineau, Francis; Gouot, Jean-Marie; Leroux, Bernard

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

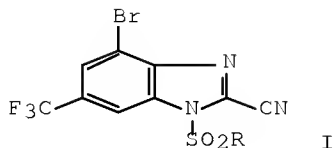
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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EP 622020	A1	19941102	EP 1994-420127	
19940422 <--				
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2704388	A1	19941104	FR 1993-5193	
19930427 <--				
FR 2704388	B1	19950609		
ZA 9402896	A	19950104	ZA 1994-2896	
19940426 <--				
HU 71060	A2	19951128	HU 1994-1189	
19940426 <--				
CA 2122331	A1	19941028	CA 1994-2122331	

19940427 <--  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1993-5193 A  
 19930427 <--  
 OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:25878  
 AB Seed treatment with a triazole derivative (Markush given),  
 specifically triticonazole, improves the vigor and health of  
 cereals. The seeds are optionally post-treated with cycocel or  
 Ethephon.

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:112454 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:112454  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 108:18425a,18428a  
 TITLE: Preparation of  
 4-bromo-2-cyano-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-  
 benzimidazole-1-  
 sulfonamides as agrochemical fungicides  
 INVENTOR(S): Souche, Jean Luc; Gouot, Jean Marie  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.  
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 23 pp.  
 CODEN: FRXXBL  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: French  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2594437	A1	19870821	FR 1986-2455	
19860219 <--				
DD 260211	A5	19880921	DD 1987-299924	
19870216 <--				
AU 8768860	A	19870820	AU 1987-68860	
19870217 <--				
EP 239508	A2	19870930	EP 1987-420046	
19870217 <--				
EP 239508	A3	19871014		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
ZA 8701141	A	19870930	ZA 1987-1141	
19870217 <--				
DK 8700812	A	19870820	DK 1987-812	
19870218 <--				
FI 8700669	A	19870820	FI 1987-669	
19870218 <--				
NO 8700639	A	19870820	NO 1987-639	
19870218 <--				
JP 62205063	A	19870909	JP 1987-35441	
19870218 <--				
HU 43318	A2	19871028	HU 1987-629	
19870218 <--				
BR 8700779	A	19871222	BR 1987-779	
19870219 <--				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1986-2455	A
19860219 <--				
OTHER SOURCE(S):			CASREACT 108:112454	

GI



AB The title compds. (I; R = C2-4 dialkylamino) were prepared as plant fungicides. 2,4-O<sub>2</sub>N(F<sub>3</sub>C)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>NH<sub>2</sub> was brominated and reduced with SnCl<sub>2</sub> to give 3-bromo-5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2-benzenediamine-HCl which was cyclocondensed with Cl<sub>3</sub>CCO<sub>2</sub>Me to give 4-bromo-2-(trichloromethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-benzimidazole. The latter was treated with aqueous NH<sub>3</sub> to give the 2-cyano analog which was stirred at 20° with a suspension of K in acetone while Me<sub>2</sub>NSO<sub>2</sub>Cl was slowly added to give I (R = Me<sub>2</sub>N) (II). Potato plants infected with *Phytophthora infestans* were sprayed at 10 day intervals with a spray containing 15 g II/hL at an application rate of 1000 L/ha. Four days after the 4th application 2.7% of the leaf surface showed fungal attack, compared to 30% using another, known benzimidazolesulfonamide fungicide.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:551506 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:151506

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 107:24325a,24328a

TITLE: Differential diagnosis of fungal diseases in cereals

INVENTOR(S): Gouot, Jean Marie; Paviot, Jean

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rhone-Poulenc Agrochimie, Fr.

SOURCE: Belg., 15 pp.  
CODEN: BEXXAL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

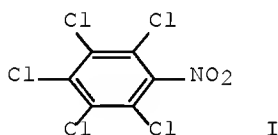
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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BE 905482	A1	19870324	BE 1986-217203	
19860924 <--				
DK 8604547	A	19870326	DK 1986-4547	
19860924 <--				
GB 2180853	A	19870408	GB 1986-23047	
19860925 <--				

GB 2180853 B 19891213  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1985-14403 A  
19850925 <--

AB A method for the differential diagnosis of *Pseudocercospora herpotrichoides*, *Rhizoctonia cerealis* and *Fusarium* consists in contacting cereal stem segments with 3 in vitro culture media, each containing a fungal growth inhibitor specific for the pertinent species. Three petri dishes were filled with the PDA medium containing 100 ppm streptomycin, 50 ppm penicillin, and 50 ppm aureomycin. The 1st dish, for the differential diagnosis of *P. herpotrichoides*, contained 200 ppm ditalimphos and 5 ppm iprodione. The 2nd dish, for *R. cerealis*, contained 0.5 ppm carbendazim and 0.5 ppm prochloras. The 3rd dish, for *Fusarium*, contained 2 ppm penconazol and 5 ppm iprodione.

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:509820 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:109820  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 95:18345a,18348a  
TITLE: Pentachloronitrobenzene metabolism in peanut.  
3.  
Metabolism in peanut cell suspension cultures  
AUTHOR(S): Lamoureux, Gerald L.; Gouot, Jean Marie;  
Davis, David G.; Rusness, Donald G.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Metab. Radiat. Res. Lab., Sci. Educ. Adm.,  
Fargo, ND,  
58105, USA  
SOURCE: Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry ( 1981), 29(5), 996-1002  
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
GI



AB The metabolism of U-14C-labeled PCNB (I) [82-68-8] was studied in peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) cell suspension cultures over a 14-day period. The primary metabolic pathways involved an initial conjugation with glutathione. Seven major metabolites were detected by high-performance liquid chromatog., and 5 of these were identified by mass spectrometry of suitable derivs.: S-(pentachlorophenyl)glutathione [75005-81-1], S-(ar-tetrachloronitrophenyl)-N-malonylcysteine [74998-44-0], and S-(pentachlorophenyl)-N-malonylcysteine [75005-77-5]. Several precursor-product relationships were demonstrated. Nonextractable residue, S-(pentachlorophenyl)-N-malonylcysteine, S-(ar-



tetrachloronitrophenyl)-N-malonylcysteine, and metabolite III appeared to be terminal metabolic products. PCNB metabolism in peanut cell suspension cultures was compared to PCNB metabolism in the roots of intact peanut plants. The primary differences between the 2 systems appeared to be quant. Pentachloroaniline [527-20-8] and nonextractable residue were produced in larger amts. in intact peanut plants than in the cell suspension cultures. Several advantages and disadvantages of conducting metabolism studies in cell suspension cultures were discussed.